The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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PREMIER FINDING TROUBLE FILLING CABINET OFFICES

Gives Chang Chih-yu, Noted Monarchist, Post of Vice-Minister of War

A SHANGHAI LOAN

Peking Learns Merchants Here Are Raising Domestic Fund

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 16.—Chang Chih-yu, formerly of the office of Generalissimo of the Army and Navy, has been appointed Vice-Minister of War. The Peking Gazette fears that his appointment will add another stumbling-block to the settlement with the South, as Chang Shih-yu took a prominent part in the monarchist movement.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui appears to be finding difficulty in securing suitable men to fill the high official posts. He is not willing to accept the resignation of Chow Tzu-chi, the Minister of Finance, wishing him to remain for the present.

The native papers in Peking report that a movement is stated to have been started among the leading merchants in Shanghai to raise a domestic loan, in order to assist the Government. The report says that the promoters have wired to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, soliciting their co-operation.

It is understood that President Li Yuan-hung has decided to make a personal gift of three thousand dollars to Liang Chi-chiao, towards the expenses of his father's funeral.

Rejoicings in Chengtu

Chengtu, June 10.—The news of Li Yuan-hung's assumption of office has evoked tremendous enthusiasm. The hope is expressed that Marshal Feng Kuo-chang, Premier Tuan Chi-jui and others will loyally support him.

Tutu Chen Yi held a reception, today, to receive official and friendly congratulations on Li Yuan-hung's assumption of office. There were great rejoicings.

The streets were decorated with flags in connection with this event and also the cancellation of independence. The Consuls did not attend the reception, as they had received no official telegrams on the elevation of Li Yuan-hung.

Hongkong, June 17.—The Chinese are celebrating Li Yuan-hung's elevation to the Presidency with general rejoicing. Permission has been obtained for cracker-firing from noon to 2 p.m. The business hongs are closed and Chinatown is decked with flags.

Salt Revenues for Peking

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 17.—According to the Peking Gazette, 4.3 million Dollars out of the surplus of the salt revenues in Shanghai and Tientsin was paid over to the Peking Government today. By order of President Li Yuan-hung, the transaction was made by a foreign bank and not by the Salt Bank.

President Li Yuan-hung has accepted the resignation of Ye Kung-cho, Vice Minister of Communications. Chuan Ling, Chief of the Railway Department in the Ministry of Communications, has been appointed Yeh's successor. Dr. Chen Chin-tao will most probably be appointed Minister of Finance.

Chu Chia-peo, Chiangchun of Chihli, has proposed that the Nanking constitution should be revised by the future Parliament.

A Mandate of the President has given instructions to all the troops in the revolutionary zone to suspend hostilities. The Commanders are ordered to immediately withdraw their troops to the old garrisons and to strictly watch over the discipline of the troops.

Loyal Semarang Chinese

Special Cable to The China Press

Semarang, June 17.—The Semarang Chinese have wired to Li Yuan-hung as follows: "Your Excellency, we, Chinese overseas, greatly rejoice at the news of Your Excellency having, in pursuance to the forty-

(Continued on Page 2)

Papers of Ex-Russian War Minister Seized

GEN. SOUKHOMLINOFF.

London, May 15.—Despatches from Petrograd say that four chests of private documents of General Soukhomlinoff, the former Minister of War, have been seized following his arrest and imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The exact nature of the charge against the former cabinet official is not known.

A diary seized by the police indicates that the general had been living frugally of late in order to save money for his wife who is much younger than he.

Bulgarians Relieve Austrians on Isonzo Hurried Into Galicia

Two Divisions Taken Away To Strengthen Effort to Stop Russian Drive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 16.—Rome reports the arrival of a Bulgarian division on the Isonzo front, to replace two Austrian divisions sent to Galicia.

Rome, June 16.—The official communique issued yesterday reported: We repulsed attacks at Mount Novegno and captured some trenches east of Monfalcone, taking 500 prisoners.

The communique today reported: Mass attacks, delivered by eighteen battalions of infantry, on Asiago Plateau, broke down. The enemy left piles of corpses. We made a counter-attack and took some prisoners.

Strong enemy night attacks in Lagarina Valley were driven off. The enemy made further fruitless and very costly attacks between the Adige and the Brenta.

MORE SHANGHAI FIRMS PLAN TO SAVE DAYLIGHT

B.A.T. Will Test System But Requires Co-operation Of Chinese Post Office

Daylight saving is to be tested in Shanghai by other firms besides the Standard Oil Co. The Shanghai Land Investment Co., the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the Shanghai Life Insurance Co. have changed their office hours. The British-American Tobacco Co. also is going to give the scheme a trial but is uncertain as to the outcome as the Chinese Post Office thus far has not agreed to earlier mail delivery.

The big shipping firms, Butterfield and Swire, Jardine, Matheson and Co., and the P. and O. all have to work in close conjunction with the Customs, and they cannot see how they can adopt daylight saving, unless the Customs do something in favor of it first. Likewise are the mills affected by the Customs, for they all follow the lead of the Customs.

The Shanghai Dock have employes going to work at 7 a.m. 8 a.m. 8.30 a.m. and 9 a.m. They have so many Chinese employed in so many different capacities that they find it difficult to make any change.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway was probably the first to start saving daylight in Shanghai. Three years ago, an arrangement was made whereby the employes both foreign and Chinese commenced work at 8.30 a.m. and finished at 4.30 p.m., from May to September. In the winter months, the working hours are 9 to 5. The employes, the Chinese especially, welcome the new time table for the summer months with great enthusiasm.

Dashing Charge Wins Trench On Mort Homme for French

Hold it Against Many Counter-Attacks; Strong German Offensives in Thiaumont Are Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 16.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: There was no infantry action on the Meuse.

The communique in the evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, after an artillery preparation, the French delivered a dashing attack and rushed a German trench on the southern slope of Mort Homme, capturing 130 prisoners.

There was intense artillery activity in the region of Chattancourt. On the right of the Meuse, the enemy violently bombarded the Thiaumont and Souville sectors.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

French Troops' Readiness

The readiness of the French troops to take advantage of every opportunity for the indulgence of their offensive spirit has again been shown in a sharp attack which drove the Germans out of a trench on the southern slopes of Mort Homme, yesterday. All counter-attacks delivered last night to re-capture the lost trench failed under the French artillery and machine-gun fire.

East of the Meuse, there were very strong German offensive actions in the region of Thiaumont, which were likewise repulsed, with considerable loss to the assailants.

The communique this afternoon reported: Violent enemy attacks on Hill 321 were smashed by our machine-gun and rifle fire, with heavy losses. German counter-attacks, south of Mort Homme, were repulsed.

Quiet Day for British

London, June 15.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Things were quiet on most of the front. The situation is unchanged at Zillebeke, where there has been reciprocal shelling on the front we re-captured.

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters states that the successful attack made by the Canadians, at Zillebeke, dispels the idea that the recent fighting was inaugurating the third battle of Ypres. The violence of the opening German bombardment was ferocious enough to encourage the suggestion, but it is now clear that there is no particular enemy concentration at this spot.

The struggle was limited to mastery of the local commanding positions. The success of the Canadians has revealed that our bombardment was so devastating that the Germans were unable to consolidate their new positions. Moreover, the stores abandoned by the Canadians on the 2nd were found intact.

Germans Have Lost Part Of Zillebeke Positions

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram: Headquarters, June 14.—Western theater. —Yesterday, a part of the new German positions on the heights southeast of Zillebeke was lost.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the engagements of June 12 and 13, the enemy's positions west and south of Thiaumont Farm were conquered by the Germans. 793 French, among whom are 27 officers, were made prisoners and 15 machine-guns were taken.

There were successful German patrol enterprises near Maricourt, north of the Somme and in the Argonnes.

Headquarters, June 15.—Except artillery combats and patrol engagements, there were no events.

Commerce Restriction Causes Greek Famine

Government Pleads It Is Powerless, As Allies Are Holding Up Supplies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, June 15.—The measures taken by the Allies for the restriction of Greek commerce are still disquieting. Up to the present, no steamers have left the Piraeus.

The Entente threatens to refuse Greece financial support and not to allow further quotation of the shares of the new Greek loan for Fcs. 115,000,000 on the London Stock Exchange, if new National Bank notes to the amount of Fcs. 30,000,000 are issued. The International Financial Commission regards the issue as commercially unnecessary.

Replying to complaints made by deputies in the Chamber of deaths from famine in the Epirus, Minister Gounaris asserted that the Government is powerless to relieve the distress, because the Allies are holding up cargoes of wheat and flour at Corfu and Salonica.

The Budget for 1916 was introduced. It showed a deficit of £10,500,000. It was announced that an agreement has been concluded with the National Bank for a loan of £4,500,000.

Anti-Entente Riots

London, June 16.—An uncensored message from Athens states that the recent demonstrations against the Entente, in which the offices of the Venezelist newspapers were wrecked, were the work of hooligans and police agents. An employee of the British Legation was attacked, but was rescued by passers-by.

The great majority of the Greeks are very friendly to the Entente and are disgusted with the conduct of the pro-Germans.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 85.6 and the minimum 68.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 77.2 and 63.8.

American Missionary Is Killed at Canton

Mr. Elmer Hammond Loses Life When Train is Wrecked By Robber Gang

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, June 17.—In the accident on the Canton-Kowloon railway, on Thursday, Mr. Elmer Hammond, an American missionary, was killed.

[The accident was cabled as being caused by robbers damaging the line.]

Haiyung's Officers To Be Tried In Shanghai

After the sinking of s.s. Hsinyu by the cruiser Haiyung, the government ordered the arrest of the commander and officers of the cruiser. These officers have now been ordered to Shanghai for trial, and the Ministry of the Navy has delegated Hsu Chi-hsiang, Chief of the Department of Justice of the Navy, to come to Shanghai for the trial. But as the matter is of special importance, owing to the deaths of several foreign officers, the Ministry has also appointed Tsao Chia-hsiang, Vice-Minister of the Navy, to sit with Mr. Hsu. Mr. Tsao is expected to arrive in Shanghai today.

BRITISH CLEAR TANGA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 15.—General Smuts, Commanding-in-Chief the British forces operating in German East Africa, reports that the northern column has reached Wilhelmstal, while Tanga is reported to be clear of the enemy.

General Smuts also reports that a column has arrived close to Handed, the terminus of the branch railway from Mombo, where a considerable German force is entrenched. Brigadier Hanyngton has occupied Korogwe, on the Tanga Railway. Our forces have also occupied Ukerewe, in Victoria Nyanza, capturing two Krupp guns.

British Trench Mortar at the Front

BRITISH TRENCH MORTAR. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

This picture gives a good idea of the appearance and the manner of using the little bomb-hurling trench mortars, now so widely used in the trench warfare on the western front. In the picture British soldiers are about to fire a bomb from their trench into the trenches of the Germans, not more than 100 yards away.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE WILSON FOR PRESIDENT

Proposition Accepted With Acclamation; Marshall for Vice-Presidency Again

Reuter's Service

St. Louis, June 15.—The Democrat Convention today nominated President Wilson by acclamation as the Democrat candidate at the next Presidential election.

The Convention has re-nominated the Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, the present Vice-President, for the same office.

AMIR REJECTS KAISER'S PLAN FOR AN UPRISING

Gives Friendly Reception To British Mission on Guard In Afghanistan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 15.—Colonel Sir Percy Sykes, with a column of troops, entered Kerman on the 12th. He received a very cordial reception.

His mission has been undertaken by arrangement with the Persian Government for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of order and to prevent the passage of German and Turkish emissaries to Afghanistan.

Sir Francis Younghusband, in an interview accorded to Reuter's representative, stated that the Kaiser sent a letter to the Amir, urging him to declare a jehad, but the Amir stood firmly by his promises.

Music for Tomorrow

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden Monday afternoon beginning at 5.30:

1.—March, "Clear the Way" Douglas
2.—Overture, "Charles VI" ...Halevy
3.—Waltz, "Vision" .....Waldteufel
4.—Selection, "Norma" .....Bellini
5.—Irish Dances. ..... Ansell
6.—Selection, "La Farandele" Dubois

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

BUSY 5 DAYS PLANNED FOR MINISTER REINSCH

Banquets, Tiffins, Receptions And Sports Beginning On June 30

Engagements have been made for all of the dates during the coming visit of Minister Reinsch to Shanghai, from June 30 to the evening of July 4. It is very much regretted that Mrs. Reinsch will not be able to visit Shanghai at this time. Several entertainments and dinners proposed for each of the dates have had to be put aside and in several instances those who desire to entertain the Minister have found it necessary to yield to public or semi-public functions.

In addition to the United States Court for China's Decennial Anniversary Banquet on the evening of June 30, the Minister will be at St. John's University Commencement Exercises at 5 p.m. on July 1st and on the same evening the Committee of the American Association of China will entertain him at dinner. At luncheon on July 1 the Minister will meet the officers of the American Consulate General staff at the home of Consul General and Mrs. Sammons, whose guest he will be while here.

On the following Monday, July 3, the Minister will be the guest of honor at the American University Club's monthly luncheon in the Banquet Hall of the Palace Hotel. On the afternoon of the same day, from 4 to 6 o'clock, Admiral Winterhalter will give a reception in honor of the Minister on board the U. S. S. Flagship Brooklyn, to which the members of the American organizations of Shanghai will be invited, including the wives of the members of the American Association, the American Chamber of Commerce, the American University Club, the Far Eastern Bar Association, the American Company, S.V.C., together with their wives and the American Woman's Club together with the husbands of members.

On the evening of July 3, the Minister will be entertained at dinner by the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of China and on the following day he will participate in the various Fourth of July ceremonies, including the usual reception at the American Consulate General in the forenoon.

In addition to the above, various other less public engagements will occupy the Minister's time for all available luncheons and dinners. In the latest telegram received by the Consul General from the Minister, he indicates approval of the arrangements made but adds a word of caution regarding the American community at Shanghai overtaxing themselves at this season.

AUSTRIANS VACATE CZERNOWITZ; MAKE PEOPLE HOSTAGES

Destroy Railway to South; Trainloads of Wounded Are Sent Away

150,000 CAPTURED

Russians Account for Minimum of 300,000 Since Advance Began

CHASE UNCHECKED

Tsar Holds Entire Line Of Strypa; Drives Solid Wedge into Defence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, June 15.—The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, taking many of the inhabitants, whom they arrested. The railway southwards has been destroyed and the rolling-stock removed.

Trains of wounded have been sent to Dornavatra, on the Rumanian frontier, 70 miles south-west of Czernowitz.

Petrograd, June 15.—An official communique issued today reported: General Brussiloff is continuing his offensive. He has now captured over 150,000 prisoners, 163 guns, 266 machine-guns and 163 trench-mortars.

The Russians have captured a further 100 officers and 14,000 men.

The enemy's losses on the south-eastern front are now estimated, at the minimum, to be 300,000. There is no check to the pursuit of the Austrians, with whom contact has been re-established on the whole south-eastern front.

The Germans started a violent artillery bombardment at many points of our Dvina and Lake Narotsch fronts, but all attempts to leave their trenches were repulsed. In the Baronovitchi district, we captured some trenches, but were expelled from them again.

Attention is concentrated on Kovel, Vladivir-Volynsk, Czernowitz and Kolomea. Up to the present, the Russians have penetrated the enemy's front in Volhynia to a depth of forty miles on a breadth of sixty miles and, southwards of the Dniester, on a depth of thirty and a breadth of thirty-three miles.

A long solid wedge has been driven between the Austrian and German armies in Volhynia. The Russians hold the entire line of the Strypa.

A number of good roads north of Buczacz run westwards to Podhaytse, the terminus of the railway from Lemberg. Hence, the vigor of the enemy's resistance on this sector.

The capture of Kodin, south-west of Dubno, is an important step in the advance on Lemberg.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

We have received a copy of the third annual edition of the Educational Directory of China (Edward Evans, $3 net) and it is rather regrettable to note that the preface says: "The second edition met with a far readier sale than the first, in spite of adverse conditions, but, if the publication is to continue, it will be necessary for the sales to increase during the present year."

The work deserves a big sale and its withdrawal from publication through lack of sufficient support would be a calamity. It must be of intense interest to all those—and their name is legion—working in the interests of education in the Far East.

Starting off with a review of the past year's work, both in Government and mission education, it goes into fuller details of all the most important branches, gives school building regulations, courses and a mass of other information of the greatest help to both teachers and scholars.

AMERICAN AIRMEN MAKE DARING DASH OVER GERMAN LINES

In First Raid as Separate Unit They Are for Two Hours Targets of New Guns of Increased Upward Range

MACHINES OF THAW AND CHAPMAN ARE DAMAGED

Shells Burst 12,000 Feet High All Around McConnell—Official Reports Tell of Not Less Than Sixty Sky Combats

London, May 17.—Intense aerial activity, believed to surpass any before, has taken place all along the western front. The British night communication reports twenty-seven air combats. The French night official statement reports thirty-three air battles in the Verdun sector alone.

British aviators accounted for three German machines and the French for six, according to the statements.

From official and unofficial reports it is evident that both French and British are now using their aeroplanes frequently in flotilla or squadron formation.

An account was permitted to be sent from Paris tonight of a daring reconnaissance over German trenches by the America Aerial Flotilla attached to the French Army. The American aviators, who have been in the service of the French Army for the past year and who were recently brought together to form a flotilla under the name of the Franco-American Flying Corps, operated in this dash over the German lines for the first time as a separate unit.

They were targets for particularly heavy shelling as they recrossed the German lines after two hours spent above territory held by the Kaiser. During that time the American aviators were constantly under fire. They encountered no German machine, however, and suffered no loss.

Shells Fly 12,000 Feet High

The reconniassance proved that the range of the German anti-air craft guns has been lengthened for Corporal J. M. McConnell of Carthage, N. C., reports shells bursting all around him while flying at a height of 12,000 feet.

The American flotilla started at daybreak. The machine piloted by Lieut. William K. Thaw of Pittsburgh lost part of its tail piece and its propeller was damaged by a shell, but Thaw succeeded in bringing it safely back to camp.

Corporal Victor Chapman's machine too, was hit by a shell and driven out of its course, returning to its base so late as to cause anxiety for Chapman's fate.

Sergt. Elliott Cowdin of New York, Corpl. Kiken Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga.; Sergt. Norman Prince of Pride's Crossing, Mass., and Sergt. Hall of Galveston, Tex., also took part in the expedition.

Three more Franco-American flotillas are to be organized from the forty American volunteers now in training.

Much Air Fighting About Verdun

"In the region of Verdun," says the French night statement, "the aerial activity was particularly important. Thirty-three combats took place and three German aeroplanes were brought down. All our machines returned. Today one of our air squadrons bombarded the Metz-Sablons station on which it dropped twenty-five shells of large caliber. In the course of the day one of our pilots in an air fight brought down a German aeroplane, which fell northwest of Rezonville. Another enemy aeroplane, shot down by one of ours, fell in the region of Ban-de-Sapt."

Extensive aero activities are thus recorded in the French day report:

"During the night of May 16-17 thirteen of our aeroplanes dropped twenty-four shells upon bivouacks in the region of Damvillers and Chaumont; eleven upon the railroad station at Brieulles and upon Clery; fourteen upon the cantonments at Mantillois and Romagne, and twenty-one upon the railroad stations at Apremont and Grand Pre. Several fires were started. One of our pilots brought down a German machine north of Vic-sur-Aisne. Both wings came off during its fall. On the same night another of our air squadrons dropped twenty bombs on the railroad stations at Ars and Metz, forty on the hangars at Frescati, forty on the railroad station at Arnaville, and thirty on the railroad and stations between Metz and Thionville."

At the British Front

Yesterday fine weather favored aerial activity," says the British communication, "and twenty-seven combats took place in the air. An Albatross was attacked and driven down and wrecked near Lille. Another was driven down north of Vitry in a damaged condition. A third, attacked by one of our scouts, was seen to turn upside down near the ground. One of our reconnaissance machines felled to returned. It was seem to land under control in hostile territory. One of our scout aeroplanes also is missing. A great deal of successful aerial photographic work was accomplished."

The debate in the House of Commons today on the British aerial service was of no interest except for the statement by Under War Secretary Tennant that a new board has been appointed with Lord Curzon as President.

Col. Winston Churchill, Mr. Joynson-Hicks and others vigorously attacked the Government, repeating the old accusations of inadequacy. Colonial Secretary Bonar Law stated that the British air service is constantly improving.

Finally the debate collapsed, amid laughter, owing to the absence of a quorum.

Premier Finding Trouble Filling

(Continued from Page 1)

second article of the constitution, succeeded to the Presidency of the Republic of China and hereby beg most respectfully to convey to Your Excellency our warmest congratulations. (Signed) Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other societies."

'No Party Strife'

The local Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China, under the caption "No Party Strife," yesterday issued the following statement:

"It was reported from Peking yesterday that under the respective leadership of Tong Shao-yi and Chang Chi, Liang Chi-chiao and Tang Hua-lung, the political parties known as the Kuomingtang and Chinputang have again become active, and that a new Progressive party is being formed. The implication conveyed was that this activity is a sign of partisan intrigue and want of harmony among the Republicans.

"We are enabled to state that this reported activity is engineered by a few irresponsible persons. The leaders named have emphatically declared that in this hour of national crisis no party strife will be tolerated. They are, in fact, working in unison for the restoration of the 1912 Constitution, the convocation of the National Assembly, and the early formation of the Cabinet.

"Furthermore, Mr. Sun Hung-yi, formerly one of the most prominent leaders of the Chinputang, desires us to state on his behalf that he has now no connection with any party, and that he is ready to support all measures looking to the national welfare."

Situation at Canton

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Canton, June 10.—Tsen Chun-hsuan, Commander-in-Chief of the two Kwang forces, is still recruiting, and probably will not disband the army until the attitude of hitherto monarchical provinces toward the new President is definitely known. It may be possible to replace the old followers of Yuan Shih-k'ai at Peking with Southern soldiers. Fighting, however, has been stopped so far as the purely Southern soldiers and so called Northern troops are concerned.

Minor political leaders recently united to support the Southern Government and the Military Council may still make trouble in Canton and vicinity. Now they again turn their attention against General Lung Chi-kwang, the popular idol of the official class but much hated by the republicans.

The more enlightened Cantonese are opposed to a new order published today offering $600 for each and every monarchist caught. To all, it is now that the time is ripe for the reconciliation of all factions. Moreover, when Lung was a monarchist, he also offered big rewards for the capture of republicans, thus causing a reign of terror, as it does not take one long to engineer a case of this sort through.

General Lung has ordered many trades and professions to procure their 1917 and 1918 licenses in advance at a liberal discount, but they do not care to do so as the shortage of tax receipts the next two years will embarrass the succeeding administrations. Moreover, the expedition against Yuan should be stopped, as he is dead.

Canton News Letter Suspends

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Canton, June 10.—The Weekly Canton News-Letter, the only publication in English in Canton, has been suppressed by the police, on political grounds, it is said. Some believe it had to suspend publication for the time being, as the printer, the China Baptist Publication Society, has refused to continue to print same, more on business than on political grounds. Some say the Post Office would not transmit it any longer. The management only vonchsafes that it will appear again within a few weeks.

The News-Letter has opposed the monarchists and refused to be bribed by them; but also it has denounced the factions for fighting against one another for selfish purposes.

The News-Letter has stood high among the Cantonese, receiving the support of the leading Cantonese and foreigners. It was the only journal that would print the facts. Through its agitation, the playground, the boy scout, the college club, and other movements were started.

Robbery in the outlying districts continues, the bandits and pirates taking advantage of the unsettled conditions everywhere throughout Kwangtung.

Liang Shih-yi's Resignation

Staff Correspondence of The China Press

Peking, June 14.—There is something of the ridiculous in looking back upon the two days following the death of President Yuan Shih-k'ai, attended as they were by the gravest apprehension. Some of the Legation authorities went so far as to throw up entrenchments, while others warned their nationals to be prepared to seek the shelter of the Legations at any moment. There was never any real need for apprehension, as a quarter of an hour's calm reflection would have shown. Had Yuan lived there might have been trouble at any moment. But, with his dramatic disappearance from the political stage all immediate danger ceased.

The great problem now is whether the South, to use that misleading, but fatally convenient term to describe the party in opposition to the Government, will show an accommodating spirit and agree to a compromise on domestic differences in order to avoid an external peril, or whether they will insist upon the full pound of flesh, that is to say the retirement if not the punishment of all those who stood by Yuan Shih-k'ai during the last few fateful months.

Punishment for Monarchists

The Southern extremists demand that the "monarchists" be very severely punished, without regard to degree of blameworthiness. It is pointed out, however, that many of the men who have supported Yuan Shih-k'ai in his general policy were conscientious believers that that policy was best for China, and would be productive of the speediest good. Other considerations apart it would be, it is claimed, a dangerous precedent to insist upon the imposition of punishment for offences that are purely political.

The resignation of Mr. Liang Shih-yi, Director General of the Revenue Council, and, incidentally, according to general repute the brainiest man in China, which was publicly announced yesterday, has in some measure cleared the political air. As the late President's closest political friend, it was felt, Chinese politics being what they are, that his retention of office, which meant much more than supervision over revenue matters, would be somewhat of an anomaly.

Mr. Liang, therefore, upon his own initiative tendered his resignation which, I have reason to believe was accepted with considerable reluctance by President Li Yuan-hung. The latter fully realizes that Mr. Liang is a tower of strength to whomever he supports. In all probability Mr. Liang will unofficially support President Li; in any event there is no ground for supposing that he will associate himself with any opposition to him should such be generated. Probably a few other resignations will be tendered shortly.

Chang Hsun's Position

Considerable relief has been felt at the publication of a circular telegram from General Chang Hsun definitely denying that he has the faintest intention of endeavoring to restore the Ching Dynasty. The rumor was freely circulated, before Yuan's death, that if he were forced to resign Chang Hsun would attempt to enthrone the young Emperor. Other Generals were said to harbor a similar design. If Chang Hsun's assurance can be taken at its face value danger has passed, if it ever existed.

The financial position here is much better, although the "moratorium" has not yet been removed. There is every confidence, however, that a means will shortly be found whereby the surplus revenues standing at the credit of the Government in the Group Banks—the surplus salt revenues—will be released. The difficulty appears to be that the bankers claim some sort of supervision over the expenditure of the money, a right which they are not given by the Reorganization Loan Agreement, and one that can hardly be admitted by the Chinese Government without serious future consequences. As has been said, however, there is every reason to hope that this difficulty will soon be overcome.

St. Paul's Memorial For Sailors Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—The memorial service at St. Paul's, today, in honor of the fallen at the battle off Jutland was attended by Lady Beatty, officers who participated in the fight, representatives of the Admiralty, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and relatives and friends of the dead.

News Brevities

A Japanese report says that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, will leave for home in July next and that Mr. B. F. Alston will be appointed to succeed him.

* * *

As will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere in this issue, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway will resume its full train service from today, the only alteration from the old schedule being that the No. 9 "up" express leaves Zah Kou at 2.25 p.m., arriving at Shanghai South at 6.30.

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The committee of the Filipino Club have sent out invitations to a concert to be given on Monday, June 19, in honor of the 55th anniversary of Dr. J. Rizal.

* * *

A. M. Baldwin was arraigned before Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday morning on the charge of having embezzled $25,000. He pleaded not guilty. The date for his trial was fixed for June 28. The accused is represented by Mr. J. R. Davies. Maj. C. P. Holcomb, district attorney, will prosecute the case and he will be assisted by Mr. S. Fessenden, who represents the Chinese complainants. The charge was made against Baldwin in connection with money given him by revolutionary agents for the purchase of arms.

* * *

The lucky number drawn for "My Dollies Perambulator" kindly presented to the Belgian Fete by Miss Gwennet Bayes Davy is 853. Would the holder kindly present the ticket to Mr. C. W. Marshall, Secretary, Shanghai Club, who will hand over the perambulator?

* * *

Sir Robert Bredon left Hankow for Shanghai on June 14. He is on his way to Japan for a summer vacation.

* * *

Miss Mary E. Melton, a missionary of the Methodist Church, died on June 11 according to the Japanese press. Her home was Jacksonville, Ill., and she first landed in Nagasaki in 1897.

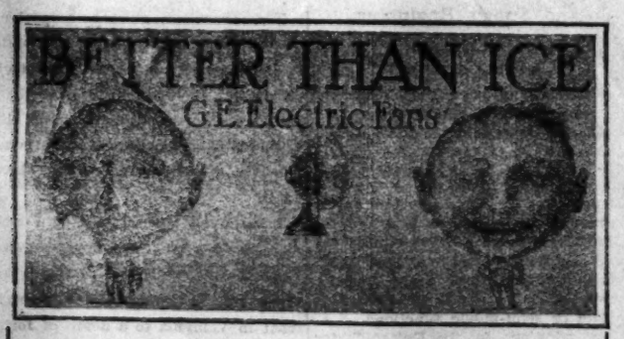
ASQUITH VISITS FLEET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 15.—Mr. Asquith is visiting the fleet.

LAWN BOWLS TODAY

The following have been selected to play for the Shanghai Recreation Club against the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club today at 4 p.m.:—Messrs. A. Eek, G. Manwaring, W. J. Ward, H. Veitch, C. D. Komaroff, J. E. Lucas, R. J. Bowerman, E. F. White, W. Milner, S. Green, Capt. Spink, W. S. Featherstonhaugh, P. W. Reeves, H. S. Smyth, F. Milner, S. M. Wallace. Reserves:—Messrs. E. O. Thomas, R. Phillips.



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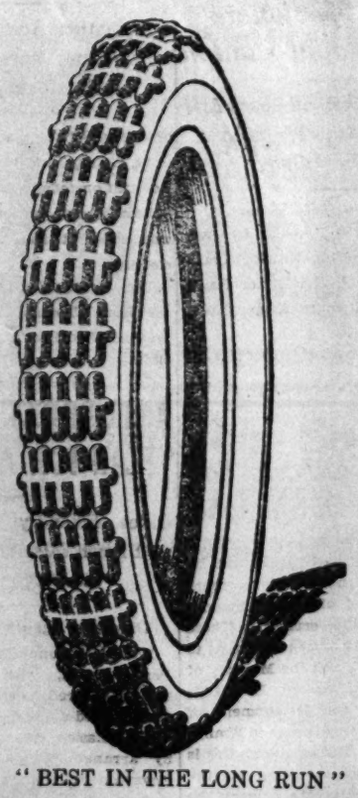

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If you are tired of paying rent and are looking for a home of your own,

you may find that one of the six houses described hereunder will suit your requirements.

NOTICE

All the houses in Rue Massenet are situated in the quiet, select

PARK TRACT

in French-town, where no less than 20 residences have already been built by us, and are now occupied by happy, contented families, who have ceased to pay rent and own homes of their own.

THE PARK TRACT

is the only residential area in Shanghai where no Chinese shops or houses are allowed. It adjoins the French Park and is an ideal residential section. Avenue du Roi Albert is in a quiet, select, residential district half a mile from the Park Tract, and is a most attractive section for anyone desiring quiet and rural surroundings.

Anyone wishing for a house in the best residential parts of Shanghai should see these six houses without delay.

No. 46 RUE MASSENET

THE HOUSE is a detached residence at the corner of Rue Massenet and Rue Moliere. It contains on the ground-floor a Drawing Room, Dining Room, Hall, a small Entrance Hall, Kitchen & Pantry. First Floor—two Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached, and large hall. The 2nd Floor contains two large Bedrooms, a Bathroom and Boxroom, and large Closet.

DRAWING ROOM—15' x 15' Has a hardwood floor, and contains a large fire-place. Two French-windows open from this room to a Verandah and Terrace.

DINING ROOM, 18' x 21' connects with the Drawing Room by sliding doors. It has a hardwood floor. A panel wainscot 5' 6" high runs around the walls.

KITCHEN & PANTRY are supplied with the necessary cupboards, tables and sinks. The floors and wainscot are of tile. Gas is laid on.

BEDROOMS, 15' x 21' & 16½' x 15' have hardwood floors, full length mirror doors, cupboards, and French windows opening out on to a Verandah 18' x 8'. The rooms are white enameled, and are bright and cheerful.

BEDROOMS, 2nd Floor 13½' x 24½' & 14' x 20', contain cupboards, and have large windows facing South. The woodwork is white enameled.

BATHROOMS are all fitted with porcelain tubs, flush closet combinations and lavatories. The floors are tiled. Gas is laid on.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS, Four boys' rooms above Kitchen. These may be shut off from the main house by the shutting of one door.

VERANDAHS are tiled and face to the South.

THE HOUSE is now open for inspection.

THE LOT is about Mow 2¼ in area, is well shaped, and has ample space for a garage, flower-beds, and tennis-court.

No. 47 RUE MASSENET.

THE HOUSE is a detached residence at the corner of Rue Massenet and Rue Moliere. It contains on the ground floor a Drawing Room, Dining Room, Hall, a small Entrance Hall, Kitchen and Pantry. 1st Floor: two Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached, and Stair Hall. The 2nd Floor contains two Bedrooms, a Bathroom and Boxroom.

DRAWING ROOM 18' x 15' has a hardwood floor, and contains a large fire-place. Two French-windows open from this room to a Verandah and Terrace.

DINING ROOM 18' x 21' connects with the Drawing Room by sliding doors. It has a hardwood floor. A panel wainscot 5' 6" high runs around the walls.

KITCHEN & PANTRY are supplied with the necessary cupboards, tables and sinks. The floors and wainscot are of tile. Gas is laid on.

BEDROOMS 16' x 21' & 16½' x 15', have hardwood floors, full length mirror doors, cupboards, and French-windows opening out on to a Verandah 18' x 8'. The rooms are white enameled.

BEDROOMS 2nd Floor 13½' x 24½' & 14' x 20', contain cupboards—are white enameled, and have large windows facing South.

BATHROOMS. All Bathrooms are fitted with porcelain tubs, flush closet combinations, and lavatories. The floors are tiled. Gas is laid on.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS. Four boys' rooms above Kitchen. These may be shut off from the main house by the locking of one door.

VERANDAHS are tiled, and face to the South.

THE HOUSE is now open for inspection.

THE LOT contains about Mow 2¼. There is room for a tennis court and flower beds.

No. 41 RUE MASSENET

THE HOUSE is a detached residence at the corner of Rue Massenet and Rue Moliere, and near the French Park. It contains six living rooms, with kitchen, pantry, bathrooms, large attics, closets, and servants quarters extra.

THE LIVING ROOMS are attractively arranged, finished in Philippine hardwood and open on to a large tiled verandah.

THE DINING ROOM is paneled in Philippine hardwood with the sideboard and closets built into the walls.

THE KITCHEN is provided with a kitchen range which supplies hot water to all parts of the house. Both kitchen and pantry are tiled and supplied with sinks, tables, cupboards and closets.

THE BEDROOMS are large and well ventilated and open on to a tiled verandah. Each bedroom is provided with a clothes closet and adjoining bathroom.

THE BATHROOMS are large; tiled and fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories, and flush closets emptying into a septic tank.

THE LOCALITY is one of the best and healthiest in Shanghai.

THE PROPERTY is now open for inspection and may be seen at any time.

THE LOT has an area of over two and one half mow-with ample space for a garage, flower gardens and two tennis courts.

No. 97, AVENUE DU ROI ALBERT

THE HOUSE is a detached bungalow on Avenue du Roi Albert. It contains five large rooms, not including bathrooms, storerooms, kitchen, pantry, and servants' quarters. It is electrically connected throughout.

LIVING ROOM (23' X 21' has a hardwood floor, and is supplied with a large tile fire-place.

DINING ROOM connects with the Living Room by an Archway. The wainscot and floor are hardwood. A buffet with a large mirror is built in.

BEDROOMS (2) (14' X 20' & 16' X 19') have hardwood floors, and are supplied with tiled fire-places. All woodwork is white enameled. Each room contains a full length mirror.

BATHROOM is fitted with porcelain bath tub, lavatory, flush closet combination. The floors and wainscot are tile. Gas is laid on.

KITCHEN & PANTRY are supplied with all necessary tables, cupboards and sinks. The floors and wainscoting are tile.

COAL ROOM & STORE-ROOM are large and have concrete floors.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS comprise five rooms, and a separate entrance hall.

AN ENTRANCE PORCH on the South side of the house is tiled. Steps of Soochow stone lead up to it.

THE LOT contains about Mow 4. There is space for a garage, tennis court, and flower-beds.

THE PROPERTY is now open for inspection at all times.

No. 101, AVENUE DU ROI ALBERT

THE HOUSE is a detached residence situated on Avenue du Roi Albert. It contains five rooms, besides bathrooms, kitchen, pantry, and servants' quarters. It is electrically connected throughout. Fire-places are supplied in all main rooms.

LIVING ROOM (15' X 27') has a hardwood floor, and contains two bookcases. It opens through an archway into a reception hall (12' X 20') which in turn connects with the Dining Room by means of a sliding door.

DINING ROOM (15' X 20') has a hardwood floor and panel wainscot. It contains two large and four small windows.

BEDROOMS (3) (15' X 18'—15' X 20'—14' X 15'). All woodwork is white enameled. The floors are tamo (Japanese Ash). Two rooms have bathrooms attached, the connecting doors containing full length mirrors. All have clothes closets

BATHROOMS, of which there are two, are fitted with bath-tubs, lavatories, and flush closets. The floors and wainscoting are tile. Gas is laid on.

KITCHEN AND PANTRY contain all necessary cupboards, tables; and sinks. The floors and wainscoting are of tile. Gas is laid on.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS contain three boys' rooms, one on ground floor, and two on first floor.

VERANDAHS AND BALCONIES—are three in number—two on the South, and one on the North side of the house.

THE LOT has an area of Mow 2¼ with sufficient space for a tennis court, a garage, and flower beds.

THE LOCATION is attractive, and the locality healthy.

THE PROPERTY is now open for inspection at all times.

No. 102 AVENUE DU ROI ALBERT

THE HOUSE is a detached residence on Avenue du Roi Albert, containing five large rooms besides bath-rooms, storerooms, kitchen, pantry, and servants' quarters. It is electrically connected throughout.

DRAWING ROOM 15' x 27' has a hardwood floor, and is fitted with a large fire-place. It connects with a reception hall 12' x 23'.

DINING ROOM 15' x 20' has hardwood floor. 5'6" panel wainscot runs around the wall.

KITCHEN AND PANTRY connect directly with the dining room, and contains cupboards, tables and sinks. The floors and wainscot are tile. Gas is laid on.

BEDROOMS (3) 15' x 20' 6", 15' x 20', & 15' x 15'—The wood work in these rooms is white enameled. Two have bathrooms connected and all have clothes-closets. Large fire-places are supplied.

SEWING ROOM—9' x 10' 6" on South side of house, opens by French windows on to a balcony.

BATHROOMS are fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories, and flush closet combinations. Gas is laid on.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS comprise four boys' rooms of convenient size, and may be shut off from the main house by the locking of one door.

BALCONY AND PORCH are on the South side, and are tiled.

THE PROPERTY is open at all times to inspection.

All these houses will be sold at a small percentage above the actual cost, but if you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange for part payment, by instalments, at your convenience.

Call and see us and talk the matter over. We shall be pleased to give you all particulars and show you over the houses

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METHODISTS IN SESSION ELECT 6 NEW BISHOPS

Welch, Nicholson, and Leonard Break the Deadlock in The General Conference

ONE MORE TO BE CHOSEN

Social Service Federation Elated; Conference Cheers New Leaders

Saratoga, May 18.—The Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D., of Delaware, Ohio, President of Ohio Wesleyon University, the Rev. Thomas Nicholson of New York, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Adna W. Leonard of Seattle were elected Bishops by the General Conference of the Church today. Dr. Welch was elected on the eighth ballot, receiving 554 votes. Dr. Nicholson was elected on the ninth ballot, receiving 553 votes. Dr. Leonard was elected on the tenth ballot. This left four additional Bishops, or General Superintendents, still to be chosen. The tenth ballot was taken at 10 o'clock tonight.

The standing of the candidates on the tenth ballot will not be announced until tomorrow morning. Dr. Leonard's election was announced unofficially at midnight.

Dr. Welch and Dr. Nicholson were escorted to the platform after the announcement of the vote and presented to the audience. There was tremendous applause.

According to a high authority, Dr. Welch will be suggested for the new Episcopal seat at Seoul, Korea, and Dr. Nicholson may be assigned to Chicago, provided Bishop W. F. McDowell is transferred to Washington or some other city. It is known that Dr. Nicholson would be acceptable to Chicago.

The vote of the other leaders on the ninth ballot was as follows:

The Rev. Adna W. Leonard, Seattle, 485 votes; the Rev. Matthew S. Hughes, Pasadena, Cal., 408; the Rev. W. F. Oldham, of New York, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, 383; the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, of Chicago, 344; the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, of Boston, 330; the Rev. Ezra S. Tipple of Madison, N. J., President of Drew Theological Seminary, 318; and the Rev. E. G. Richardson, of Brooklyn, 305.

The leaders on the fourth ballot in the order of their standing were: The Rev. Matthew S. Hughes of Pasadena, Cal., brother of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, 454 votes; the Rev. Adna W. Leonard of Seattle, 439; the Rev. Herbert Welch of Delaware, Ohio, President of the Ohio Wesleyan College, 430; the Rev. Charles E. Mitchell of Chicago, 420; the Rev. Franklin Elmer Ellsworth Hamilton of Boston, Chancellor of the American University at Washington, D. C., 409; the Rev. W. F. Oldham of New York City, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, 405; the Rev. Thomas Nicholson of New York City, General Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, 388; the Rev. Ezra S. Tipple of Madison, N. J., President of Drew Theological Seminary, 386; the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Locke of Los Angeles, 285, and the Rev. Ernest G. Richardson of Brooklyn, 273.

Those next in the count were the following clergymen: M. S. Rice, R. E. Jones, W. H. Crawford, J. Stansfield, H. L. Jacobs, W. F. Sheridan, J. W. Van Cleave, F. T. Keeney, A. E. Craig, J. B. Hingeley, and Benjamin Young.

Dr. Welch's election caused elation among the members of the Methodist Federation of Social Service who claimed a large share of the credit for his victory. Dr. Welch preceded Bishop Francis J. McConnell as President of the federation, and assisted in drawing up the recommendations for preference for organized labor that plunged the conference into a debate lasting two days. The group identified with social service work voted solidly for him.

Many others than members of the Federation supported Dr. Welch, however. He received not a little strength from 150 alumni of Ohio Wesleyan University, who are delegates to the conference. The general tenor of conversation as the big crowd poured out of Convention Hall after the eighth ballot was announced that no stronger man could have been selected.

Dr. Welch has been President of Ohio Wesleyan University since 1905, succeeding Bishop James W. Bashford. Dr. Welch was born in New York City on November 7, 1862, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University and Drew Theological Seminary, and joined the New York East Conference in 1890. He was pastor of Summerfield Church in Brooklyn in 1893.

Dr. Nicholson has been Secretary of the Board of Education of the church since 1908. He was born in Woodburn, Ontario, Canada, in 1862, and was educated at Northwestern University and Garrett Biblical Institute. After pastorates in Michigan and Chicago he became Professor of Biblical Literature in Cornel College, Iowa, where he remained from 1894 to 1903. In 1903 he was elected President of Dakota Wesleyan University and in 1908 became Secretary of the Board of Education.

Dr. Adna W. Leonard is the pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Seattle. He is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Adna Bradway Leonard of Brooklyn. The Bishop-elect was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Nov. 2, 1875. He was educated at the Pennington Seminary, New York University, and Drew Theological Seminary. He has held pastorates in Rome, Italy, at Cincinnati, and Springfield.

Dr. Nicholson was in sixth position in the voting on the fifth ballot announced this morning, but advanced to second place on the sixth. This change was partly attributed to the clearing away of a jurisdictional misunderstanding between the Board of Education and the Board of Foreign Missions, of which the Rev. Frank Mason North is one of the Corresponding Secretaries. It seemed to some of the delegates interested in missionary work that the Board of Education was encroaching on territory belonging to the Missions Board, but Dr. North said this was erroneous in a speech from the platform today.

As Chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy Dr. Nicholson, it was also reported, had stirred up opposition by his unwillingness to establish an Episcopal seat in Malayasia. Dr. Oldham, formerly Missionary Bishop, was urged for one of the General Superintendencies with the view, it was said, of ultimately being sent to Malayasia, and his friends witheld their support, it was said, as a rebuke to Dr. Nicholson. This opposition dwindled, however, and it was taken for granted on the eighth ballot that Dr. Nicholson would be the next one elected.

The date for consecrating the new Bishops depends on how quickly the other five General Superintendents and the three Missionary Bishops are elected. If Dr. Oldham is one of these elected as Bishop an effort will be made, it is reported, to have the General Conference reconsider its action so as to enable him to be sent to Singapore. Dr. Oldham is well acquainted with this field.

The Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension decided today to recommend to the General Conference that there be only one Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Home Missions. The recommendation will receive considerable discussion in the conference.

By action of the General Conference today young ministers who have not completed a course of study equivalent to a high school education hereafter will have to serve three years under District Superintendent before being admitted to an annual conference. Heretofore an applicant without the necessary record of study could be admitted to an annual conference upon the recommendation of a District Superintendent.

The General Conference this morning ordered the change from the existing practice by adopting a report of the Board of Education. The Rev. W. H. Crawford of Meadville, Penn., President of Allegheny College, supported the report from the platform. He asserted that present requirements imposed on candidates were not sufficient, and as a result applicants sometimes were admitted to the conferences who were not equipped to preach the Gospel. Other delegates expressed themselves with ven greater vigor, asserting that the mediocre mental attainments of some of those admitted as pastors inflicted harm on the Church and handicapped its growth.

The report provided further that candidates with a record of three years' successful ministerial service were only to be admitted to the annual conferences on a two-thirds vote.

The General Conference indorsed a report of the Committee on Temperance protesting against the "issuance of internal liquor tax receipts by the Federal Government to the criminals engaged in violating State laws." The report was read to the delegates by Judge Charles A. Pollock of the United States District Court at Fargo, N. D., Chairman of the Committee on Temperance. It urged Federal, State, and individual action for the suppressiosn of the liquor traffic, and the Rev. Ray Allen of Rochester sought to amend the report by including a similarly sweeping indictment of the use of tobacco, but was overwhelmingly outvoted. Some of the delegates made an ineffective attempt to cheer him off the platform.

The report characterized the liquor traffic as one of the prolific sources of insanity, crime, and poverty, a despoiler of legitimate business, a corrupt and demoralizing influence in politics, and one of the most dangerous enemies to human welfare in civil life. It was in part as follows:

"We record ourselves against the issuing of internal revenue tax receipts by the Federal Government to criminals engaged in violating State laws.

"We urge upon the Federal Congress the immediate passage of laws prohibiting all interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors and forbidding the use of the United States mails both to liquor shipments and to liquor advertisements.

"We respectfully but earnestly demand of the Congress to promptly submit to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the United States. And pending the submission of such an amendment we demand that the Congress enact statutory prohibition to the full extent of its present constitutional powers throughout the nation, including the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, and all the islands, reservations, ships, buildings, and premises under Federal police jurisdiction."

The report indorses the Anti-Saloon League and the Methodist Church Temperance Society, and urges Methodists not to support any candidate for public office who does not stand for the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor.

Secretary Edwin Lorke of the Confence was instructed to send copies of the report to the proper officials of the various political parties at their National Conventions.

At the morning session of the conference a letter from Oswald Storch, a paymaster in the German Army and Secretary of the Lay Electoral Conference of South Germany was read to the delegates. It was addressed to the Rev. Joseph B. Hingeley, ex-Secretary of the General Conference, and in part was as follows:

"Probably we are hindered by war so as not to be present at the session of the General Conference. Please do ask the General Conference when reading our names in the list of the delegates to excuse us, the lay delegates of the South Germany Conference.

"I should like more to serve my loved church in her high time and to see again my dear brethren than to be in campaign, but there is my great and sacred duty to serve my dear Fatherland in this heavy time."

Three More Chosen

Saratoga Springs, May 19.—Three additional Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church were elected today by the General Conference, increasing the total chosen to six. Tonight at 10 o'clock the seventeenth ballot was taken for the choice of the seventh, who will be the last to be elected. On the sixteenth ballot Chancellor Franklin Hamilton of the American University, Washington, D.C., was leading with 503 votes, which was twenty-nine short of the required number.

Dr. Matt H. Hughes of Pasadena, Cal., a brother of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of San Francisco, was elected on the twelfth ballot with 549 votes. Dr. William Oldham of New York and Dr. Charles Baird Mitchell of Chicago were both chosen on the fifteenth ballot with 579 and 569 respectively.

Four special sessions were held during the day for the purpose of balloting. As the vote for the leaders increased other candidates withdrew, among them Dr. Charles E. Locke of Los Angeles, Dr. Joshua Stansfield of Indianapolis and Robert E. Jones, a negro candidate, who polled 194 votes at one time, but rapidly dropped to the lower half of the list.

Dr. Matt H. Hughes is a native of West Union, Virginia, and is 53 years old. He has had pastorates at Portland, Me.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo., and Pasadena, Cal., where he has been for eight years.

Dr. William F. Oldham was born in India 62 years ago. After being graduated from Alleghany College he went to india, where he was a missionary. He established a mission in Malaysia and returning to the United States, was a pastor in Columbus, Ohio, and professor of missions in Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1904 he was elected Bishop of Southern Asia, resigned in 1912 to become secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Dr. Charles Baird Mitchell is 57 years old and a native of Pittsburg. He was graduated from Alleghany College and received pastorates at Plainfield, N. J.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis and Chicago, where he succeeded Bishop William A. Quayle at St. James Church. He has been pastor there for eight years.

Chancellor Franklin Hamilton is a brother of Bishop John. W. Hamilton, who retired this year under the age limit. He was graduated from Harvard in 1887. He has had pastorates at East Boston, Newtonville and Boston.

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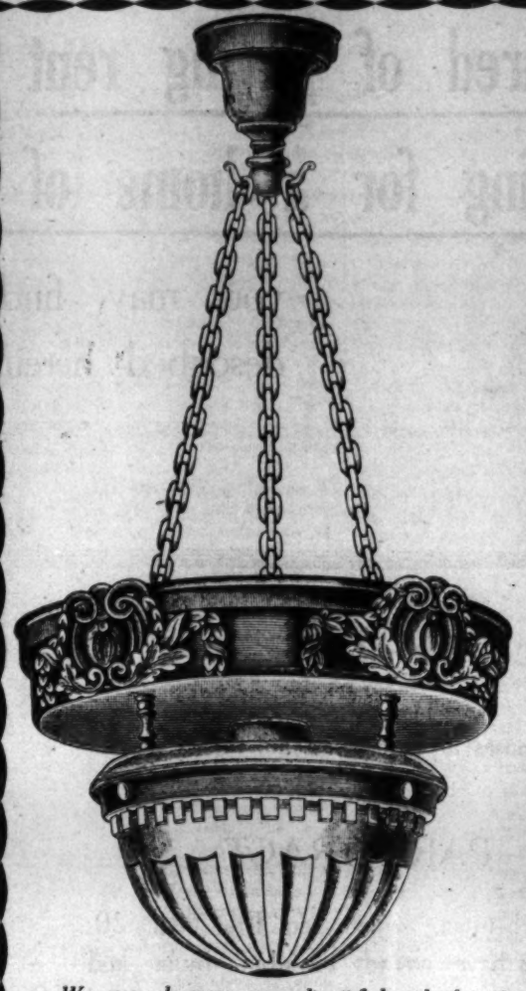

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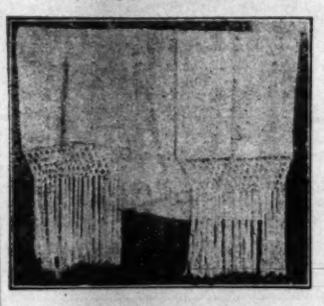

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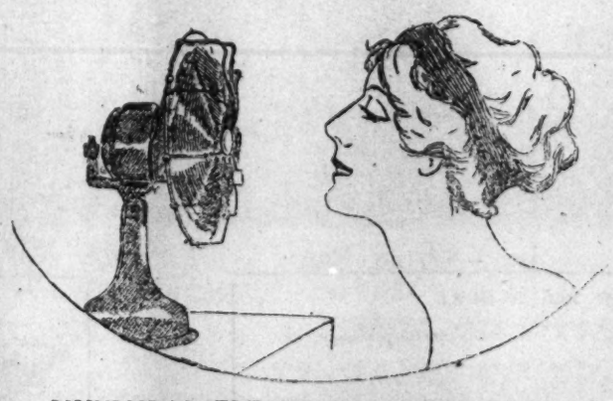

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DESTROY RUSSIAN FORTS IN THE NAROTSCH AREA

Near Baranovitchi, Germans Resist Seven Attempts by Russians to Storm Positions

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 14.—Eastern theater.—South of the Narotsch Lake, German reconnoitering detachments destroyed the advanced hostile fortification works and brought in 60 Russians, whom they had made prisoners.

On the front north of Baranovitchi, the enemy began to attack. After a violent artillery preparation, crowded masses stormed seven times against the German lines. The Russians were completely repulsed and suffered the heaviest losses.

German aviators undertook far-reaching enterprises, during the last days, against the railways behind the Russian front. Several times Russian trains were stopped, and railroad establishments destroyed.

June 15.—Eastern theater.—General Count Bothmer's army, near and north of Przewloka, repulsed several Russian attacks, which were carried out in thick waves.

Balkan theater.—The situation of the German troops is unchanged.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram (delayed).—Vienna, June 11.—Russian theater.—East of Kolki, three Russian regiments, the day before yesterday, reached the left bank of the Styr. Yesterday, an outflanking Austro-Hungarian counter-attack drove them back across the river. 8 officers and 1.500 men were made prisoners by the Austro-Hungarians and 13 machine-guns were taken by them.

North-west of Tarnopol, the Austro-Hungarians, by a counter-advance, reconquered the height, which had been taken by the enemy under heavy losses.

In the north-eastern part of the Bukhovina, there was again exceedingly violent fighting. The pressure of the outnumbering hostile forces, which were used with a reckless waste of human material, exceptional even with this enemy, made it necessary to disengage the Austro-Hungarian troops from the enemy and to take them back.

Italian theater.—The Italians renewed their advances against isolated parts of the front, but everywhere were quickly repulsed, under heavy losses.

On the Monte Lemerle, the Austro-Hungarians surprised a hostile detachment which had maintained themselves near the summit. The Austro-Hungarians occupied the mountain completely and took more than 500 prisoners.

Austro-Hungarian aviators bombed the railway station of Cividale.

Vienna, June 14.—Russian theater.—South of Bojan and north of Czernowitz, Russian attacks were repulsed. Further to the east, south of the Pripiat, there were no special events. The situation is unchanged.

North of Baranovitchi, the German and Austro-Hungarian troops, yesterday morning, were exposed to the heaviest Russian artillery fire. In the evening, the enemy attacked, but were repulsed everywhere, without exception. Finally, the enemy's artillery fired into the re-flowing Russian masses.

Italian theater.—Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes again attacked the railway station and military establishments at Giorgio di Nagora and the river port of Grado.

Official Turkish telegram (delayed).—Turkish headquarters, June 11.—Irak theater.—After an engagement near Chanikin, which ended with the defeat and retreat of the Russians, the Turkish troops began to pursue them and drove back strong detachments. During the night of June 9, the Turkish troops entered Kasr-i-Shirin.

Berlin, June 16.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports:—The Reichsbank publishes the following statement, for the week ending June 7: The gold reserve increased to Marks 2,499,900. Commercial papers and treasury bonds increased to M. 5,637,840. Circulation of banknotes decreased to M. 6,697,000. Deposits increased to M. 1,756,000.

During the same week, 107,000,000 Marks were paid in as instalments for the fourth German war loan. The total amount paid in towards this loan thus amounts to 9,733,000,000 Marks, equal to 88½% of the total subscriptions. The loans from the loan banks for war loan purposes decreased by 30,000,000 and now amount to 405,000,000 Marks, or a little more than 4% of the total amount paid.

The Lyons wireless service, on June 7th, spread a report that the Minister of Argentine at Berlin, on June 2nd, informed his Government about the bad financial and economical situation of Germany, asking at the same time to hand over these reports to the National Argentine Bank. The Minister of Argentine at Berlin, Dr. Molina, has authorized the representative of the Deutscher Ueberseedienst to make the following statement: "I never told my Government that the financial or economical situation in Germany was bad. On the contrary, I consider Germany's financial situation and, according to the circumstances, the economic situation, excellent."

The Emperor, in Wilhelmshaven addressed delegations of all the ships which participated in the battle of Skagerack. He reminded them that the German fleet had always been conscious that, in case of war, they would have to face an enormous superiority in numbers. He recalled the long time which the German fleet had had to pass in relative inactivity, since all attempts to draw out the enemy to battle had so far proved futile.

At last the day came. The enormous additions to the fleet which, since the days of Trafalgar, had put the ban of sea despotism over the whole world, came out clad in their nimbus of invincibility.

The valiant Admiral leading the British fleet composed of such excellent material and gallant long trained sailors, came out with an overwhelming armada and offered combat. But what happened? The British fleet was defeated.

The first stunning blow was delivered. The nimbus of British sea supremacy disappeared.

"You have begun a new chapter in the world's history. I, as your commander-in-chief, am standing here to express to you my heartfelt thanks. I am here as the representative of the Fatherland to thank you and, as the representative of the army, to bring you the greetings of the sister arm. What you have done, boys, you did for our Fatherland, in order to secure for all times free traffic on all oceans for our labor and for our energy.

The British have forced the Dutch steamers Oplic and Kavis, on their way from Rotterdam to the Dutch Indies, to leave their mails in British hands.

During the night of June 13th and 14th, the German auxiliary cruiser Herrmann was attacked by four Russian torpedo-boats in the bay of Norkoeping. After heroic resistance, the ship went up in flames. The crew then sank the steamer by an explosion. The commander and a great part of the crew have been saved.

Official Naval Report Describes Efforts To Save Lord Kitchener

Directed Into Boat by Captain But no Craft Were Able To Clear The Ship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 15.—The Admiralty announces that, as a result of an examination of the Hampshire survivors, the following conclusions have been reached:

H.M.S. Hampshire struck a mine and sank in fifteen minutes. Owing to the heavy gale and the seas breaking over the ship, a partial battening down of the hatches had been necessary.

When she struck the mine, she immediately settled down by the bows, heeling over to starboard before she sank. All hands were sent to stations for abandoning ship.

As the men were moving up one of the hatchways to their stations, Lord Kitchener appeared, accompanied by a naval officer. The latter called out: "Make way for Lord Kitchener!" Both ascended to the quarter-deck.

Subsequently, four military officers were seen on the port side of the quarter-deck, walking aft. The Captain of the Hampshire called out for Lord Kitchener to come up on the fore-bridge and Lord Kitchener was last seen on the fore-bridge, near where the Captain's gig was hoisted.

One of the boats broke in half when it was being lowered and the occupants were thrown into the water. The Captain was heard calling to Lord Kitchener to get into a boat, but none of the survivors was able to say whether Lord Kitchener did so.

None of the boats cleared the ship. Three rafts did, with fifty to seventy men on each, but the men gradually dropped off from exhaustion, exposure and cold. A large number of the crew used life-belts and waistcoats, which were most effective in keeping them afloat, but, in one instance, of seventy-one men on a raft only six survived.

There was a private soldier on one of the rafts, but it is not known what became of him.

Some of the crew must have perished trying to land on the rocky coast after their long exposure. Some of them died after landing.

In forwarding his report, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe adds: "I cannot adequately express the sorrow of the Grand Fleet that so distinguished a soldier and so great a man should lose his life while under the care of the Fleet."

Educational Directory of China, 1916

The EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY OF CHINA for 1916 (3rd annual issue) is now on sale, price: $3 net.

Part 1 consists of articles by Prof. Middleton Smith of Hongkong University and other able writers. It also contains information about educational societies and organizations in China; syllabi of the East China Educational Union and the Government Ministry of Education; details of the Scout Movement in China, etc., etc.

Parts 2 and 3 comprise a detailed directory of Schools, Colleges and Universities (including Medical Schools) where English is taught, and information concerning 2,000 Teachers connected with Western Education.

The Directory is useful to all engaged in Education, and makes a valuable mailing list.

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UNDER GERMAN FIRE ON A SLACK, MISTY DAY

Luncheon in a Ruined Belgian House as Shells Scream Overhead

OWNERS REFUSE TO LEAVE

Even Shrapnel Exploding in Her Kitchen Can't Drive Out Housewife

British Army Headquarters in France, March 2.—On the day our party of American newspaper correspondents drove to the rendezvous for for six days' trip to the British front we found ourselves taken to a stately old chateau of the time of Louis XV. On the way out the Captain who took us under his wing kept speaking of a "dug-out," until we conjured up a vision of a rude, weather-rusted hut in a hollow.

The chateau, ideally ensconced, smacked of the romance of long ago; one's imagination wandered back to the old day of French chivalry.

"This isn't war; it's luxury," said one of us.

"Well, it's near enough to war," we were assured. For even at that distance from the firing line the dull rumble of guns was plainly to be heard.

We wandered through the ancient chateau, with its long French windows opening on a wonderful Old World garden, with its ancient rooms and their richly-inlaid furniture. Our bedrooms, which the Captain called our "bunks," were superbly appointed, their massive carved mahogany beds canopied with heavy silken tapestry. This was our "dug-out!"

It is not going out of the way to say that the Captain who had this château under his command is just the type of British Army officer one sees in the smoke-rooms of the world-famous hotels on the Strand in London. He's the man who talks engagingly over a cup of tea, who dances with all the grace of the dashing army officer the world over, and who, when he gets on the firing line, has the daring of the devil in him.

That night another army Captain, who later took us to the historic Hohenzollern Redoubt under the noses of the German guns, came to se us. Just casually he hinted that we were going to spots where we might have to wear gas helmets.

Now, thinking of a gas helmet is one thing, but being coldly informed you may need it to save yourself from inhaling poison gas is something else. I felt a shiver that one doesn't get except "somewhere in France," when some fearless soul is telling you that you are about to take a dash into peril.

"Are the Germans still using gas where we are going?" asked one of us.

"Not for some days," replied the Captain, nonchalantly. "But there's no telling when them may start again."

The Captain showed us how to put the helmets on. When my newspaper confreres put their helmets on and I looked through the glass eyes of mine I thought of the masks of the Kukiux Klan.

Wearing a gas helmet isn't a Spring fantasy. You are blandly warned to keep a little rubber tube in your mouth if the German gas is flowing over the trenches and informed that if you get excited and the tube drops you will begin to inhale the deadly fumes. The chance of escaping six weeks in a hospital, or worse, if that happens, is nil. We were not sorry we found no occasion to use the helmets.

In a previous despatch I have told of our party creeping into the Hohenzollern Redoubt, where we had a taste of what it is like to be under enemy fire. Before that we obtained an idea of what they call a slack day in warfare in France, when both sides pop only enough shells at each other to keep the guns limbered up.

"You are now under range of shell fire," murmured our Captain, as our motor cars halted at the base of a long, sloping hilltop.

I looked around everywhere, and in the distance, through a gray mist, could make out a high ridge over which clouds hovered. That ridge, the Captain told me, was a British position; beyond it was another roll of Germans. Not a gun sounded, not a German was in sight. In fact, I could not see a British soldier; they were all in their own trenches, that stretched out before us.

We were on ground that in the early days of the war had been torn up by German and Allied gun fire. Houses around us were crumpled on.

"Do they still shell this po'nt?"

"Rather," replied the Captain.

If it had not been a rainy, misty day, he assured us, we never would have been able to stand there; for on days when the sun smiles the Germans let loose, and the crash of shells goes on for hours.

The British had pushed the Germans back from the village where we stood, after the German drive in the early days of the war. Hand-to-hand fighting had gone on, and every house in the village had been hit by heavy shells that battered down the walls.

We climbed to a hilltop and saw Ypres, not far away, over in Belgium. A haze of smoke was over it. The Germans always keep big guns trained on the roads leading to and from Ypres, and they pepper away day and night. At that time we heard the rumble of German shells landing in Ypres. The enemy guns on the ridge beyond us had been omniously quiet.

Suddenly a roar came out of the grayish haze, and the sound of the German "whizz-bang," as Tommy Atkins calls it, that churns up the air as it comes toward you, fell upon us. The shell struck far away in the mud with a roar.

"Better be moving," counseled the Captain. "They're trying for us now." That's a glimpse of war as it goes mildly on when there's nothing else to engage the opposing armies. It was an off day, and there was no point in bombarding the trenches. Most of the firing we heard that day was upon roads ankle deep in mud, where attempts might be made to repair lines cut down in the everyday fire.

Strangely enough, hardly ever does a soldier get hurt in these off day assaults.

We drove on to a village in Belgium, once pretty and thriving, now a sad ruin. The Germans got into the village in the early days, and were driven out by the British only last Summer. It was hard to find a place one might call a shelter. The village is still shelled by the Germans from their emplacements a mile away.

That day we lunched in the ruined shell of a house from which we could look over the desolate fields of Belgium to the German lines. Poor shelter though it was, the place was occupied by a Belgian and his wife, who had been warned to clear out but felt so attached to the spot that they wanted to stay, even with shells bursting about their heads.

The Belgian wife, plucky and cheerful, was in the kitchen of her home one day lately when a German shell crashed through the roof and spattered shrapnel. Scraps of it imbedded themselves in the kitchen table; the roof of the house was half torn away. The wife was unscathed.

As we lunched we heard the booming of German guns, but they were not trained our way. The village church has been wrecked by German shells so that only scraps of the walls remain, while the cure's house lies in crumbled ruins. A graveyard alongside the church had been so torn up by German shell fire that cavernous holes were dug in it. Later on we found an amazingly tranquil old Belgian woman keeping house all alone.

"Aren't you afraid?" I asked, for she was within easy gun range. Any stray shells might have blotted out her house and killed her.

"All I love are gone in this war," she replied, shaking her head. "I might as well die here."

You find that Spartan spirit wherever you go in Belgium or in France.

Scrambling over a muddy trench three feet wide with heavy boots is not easy, but we had to do it that day with the surefootdness of a goat before we got from the back line trenches. They would not let us go into the front line because the Germans were expected at any time to break out.

But we got close enough to see the fringe of the British parapets, and beyond them the German line lying like a thread of dull gray as seen through the mist. Occasionally from back of us a British shell roared as it flew into the German lines or a German screecher howled over us.

Out where we were now the Canadians hold the line. They're hoping that the Germans will try their luck at breaking through, for the Canadian contingent is strong, and the Canadian says he can "trim" his antagonist.

"We are hoping the Boches will try the offensive," said a Canadian officer. "If they do we'll wipe 'em out."

You come upon some Americans with their unextinguishable accent, along the lines where the Canadians hold out. "Hullo there, Yank!" they yelled at us—and wanted all the news from home. "You find that while some of them live in the States along the Canadian border, others have come from every part of the country. We found some from New York, Texas, Maine, Ohio, and California. One American I met out there had lived all his life in Boston except the last year when he was at the front with the British.

While we were watching trench mortars practice that day a shell failed to explode at the target at which it was fired. It simply plumped into the ground, and that was all.

"That's a conscientious objector," remarked the Captain, with a grin.

They told us that in the early days of the war not a few shells made in America failed to explode on being fired into the enemy lines, but it is not so now.

We went up to a village just behind the first line British trenches that day. But for a thick haze that hung over the hollow we had to walk through as our Captain said, we would assuredly have been shelled. A stray shell would occasionally burst near the roadside.

Just beyond the hollow were the ruins of a manufacturing hamlet, not a chimney, not a wall of which was left. The village church was shelled to fragments. Only the holy water font at the shattered door remained intact. While we were there German shells bellowed over our heads, for they had never got over the habit of firing on the village, although no one lives in it now.

The day after we visited this spot, the Germans, bent on recapturing the "International Trenches" at Ypres, set up a bombardment that we could hear all day long at General Headquarters.

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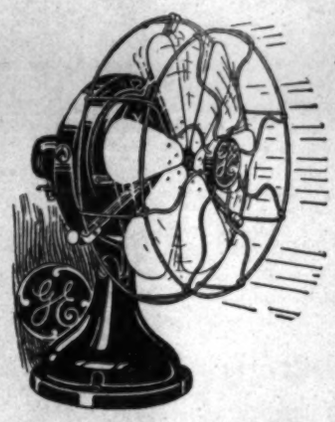

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A Briton's Warning To America

England Thought, as We Do, That Soldiers Could Be Created on Demand, and Paid Dearly for Her Lesson

By Louis Tracy

(English Author and Journalist, and Sub-Commandant North Riding Regiment of Volunteers)

A FEW hours before these words are printed New York will have witnessed the great preparedness parade. The value of such a demonstration cannot be overestimated. The march of scores of thousands of earnest-minded men through the streets of an imperial city will not only convey an object lesson to every unprejudiced onlooker, but must carry its message throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

In such a matter New York is a microcosm of America, and when America advocates preparedness the whole world must necessarily listen. But advocacy differs from action as the seed from the grown tree. What, then, does preparedness mean? I'll try and tell you.

Let us suppose that you, the reader, are standing at an open gate leading into a twenty-acre lot chosen as the camping ground of a battalion of 1,200 soldiers now swinging up the road. The column wheels through the gate. You have the best of opportunity to note the style and quality of officers and men. You are justifiably proud of them. If a man, you must own the heart of a mouse not to feel a thrill of exaltation at the sight; if a woman, you must surely know that the bronze, well-set-up youngsters passing before your eyes with rhythmic step represent the last word in protection of all that you hold dear, whether it be honor, or life, or possessions. And so the 1,200 march past, a surprisingly long procession, and the observer is, indeed, heedless of essentials if not impressed by the physical fitness, the evidences of method, the perfection of detail and equipment shown in that review. As each officer and man seems to have been poured out of a mold, your glance soon wanders to the machine guns and transport wagons. You are probably astonished at the number of vehicles, mechanical and horse-drawn. You remember having read somewhere that "an army fights on its belly," and you begin to realize dimly that a great deal of money, thought, and hard work had been expended before that battalion, complete in its outfit, could pass through the gate.

But the ground is bare. It is mere prairie. In its present state it will not yield a day's sustenance for the animals alone. It may, by chance, possess a water supply. As the regiment should be only one of twenty in a division, let us take for granted that a stream flows parallel with the road, and separated from it by only a few hundred yards. Now, these 1,200 men are about to convert the twenty-acre lot into a twentieth section of a township. They will apply the recognized laws of sanitation. Choked drains or germ-infected water will scourge a city with plague. An army corps is a city of 40,000 men, and has to be safeguarded by exactly the same means. But the city has its filtered water, coming from an uncontaminated source, perhaps 100 miles away among the hills. Its sewage is concentrated by a most elaborate and costly system of pipes. Its streets are cleansed by day and lighted by night. Trains innumerable, steamships, wagons, electric cars, automobiles, contribute to the comfort, transport, and feeding of its inhabitants. Magistrates and police insure public safety. In a word, city life is a complex organism, the outcome of many generations of training and experience. Yet the problems facing each unit of an army corps, whether under move or stationary, are precisely those tackled every day in New York by a host of skilled officials, with the soldier's added difficulty that the necessary appliances must either be carried on wheels or improvised.

And, observe. You, a town dweller, do your own daily job but leave to others the manifold duties of running the city. It is not so with the battalion which has just formed into column within the gates of that big field. The Colonel, carrying beneath his forage-cap twenty-five years of knowledge (to which he is adding daily), rides in at the head of 1,200 men, each of whom, from the oldest soldier to the rawest recruit, must act as a cog in the machine. Literally, there must be no mistakes. One small blunder affecting food, water, or sanitation, and an epidemic will surely spring forth which will scourge the whole army with deadlier effect than any enemy's bullets or high-explosive shells. Do you doubt this? Read the records of past wars, and compare the battle casualties with the death from disease—preventable disease—because there is no healthier life a man may lead than the rough existence of a soldier in the field. Again, if you would learn what science and sound training can achieve, look up the health statistics of the British Army in France during the present war. Note, too, that Colonel and private run the same risks, must enforce and obey the same rules, must, in fact, be educated to the profession of soldier. When a squad of recruits have learned their drill and the manual at arms, when their bodies have been expanded and straightened by physical exercises and their brains sharpened by discipline, they have merely acquired the alphabet of the Book of War. Their officers and sergeants become college professors, and establish classes, wherein, with all the adjuncts of the classroom, men are taught how to protect their own lives and destroy an enemy.

Before leaving this side of the subject let me put two questions, chosen haphazard from a score which will arise out of half a day's operation. Given two minutes and an ordinary sledge-hammer, how would you put a railroad temporarily out of commission? Told to dig yourself in and hold a hill, where would you line up your trenches—on the plain in front, at the foot of the hill, on the slope, or beyond the crest? You must not guess the correct answers. You must know. The penalty for not knowing is the loss of a battle, of your men's lives, of your country's cause.

While I have been writing this article, that imaginary battalion is already making itself at home in the twenty-acre lot. There is no confusion, no undue haste, no backbreaking labor, and the smallest amount of shirking possible under the cold eye of an Adjutant or a company Sergeant Major. Order, method, knowledge—these are the basic principles in operation, and what sort of brain can the man or woman possess who says in effect: "These things are only the shibboleths of militarism. In peace they are a dangerous incubus. When, if ever, my country is attacked, the mere waving of the Stars and Stripes will bring millions of her young manhood into the field."

Alas, poor country! Alas, for her doomed young manhood! One-half of England thought in that way, and has had to learn the bitter truth through a two year's agony of blood and tears. The other half did, at least, insist on naval preparedness, and the result is writ large on the piers which line both sides of the North River for any New Yorker to see who takes the ferry from Twenty-third Street to Hoboken.

Surely what I have said should convince the reasonable-minded reader that a solider cannot be created in a day; that he is but a lusty infant after six months' training, and that not less than two years will suffice to turn out the perfect article.

Heaven forbid that the United States should be drawn into the lava stream of war now devastating Europe! But, if Heaven can forbid, so it may ordain, and if America should be called on to defend her rights and her people against aggression, is it likely that her foes will give her time to prepare? Merely to state the question is to answer it. At present this great country has laid herself deliberately open to attack by the first marauder who seeks to rob her of her riches or deny her right to control the destinies of the Western Hemisphere. It is not for me, a stranger within your gates, to don the robe of a prophet. Surely every Englishman has enough to occupy his troubled mind in this hour without seeking to pierce the veil of the future in behalf of the United States.

What A Russian Journalist Saw In Berlin

Alexander Villchur, correspondent of the Russian newspaper, Retch, entered Germany with a false passport and stopped for some time in Berlin. His account of his observations in the German capital is singularly impartial. Liberal excerpts from his article are published below.

By Alexander Villchur

WE are at the entrance of the Warnemunde Harbor. The passengers on board are hurrying hither and thither. Handgrips, parcels, and baggage are hastily got together. Near by are the headlights on the jetty. We suddenly see a row of gray figures wearing gray helmets, and some few comically fat figures, whom I take to be some solid German sentries of the Landsturm class.

The quay resounds with a loud cry: "Passe bereits halten." ("Get ready with passports.")

They lower the gangways, the soldiers rush up, take all our baggage and disappear. In single file we are marched to the shore. They lead us to the wooden sheds. Our passports are taken away from us. They lead us one by one into another compartment through a special opening. At last my turn comes. They lead me into a small room. Behind a wooden bench I face three German officers, a Lieutenant and two subs, and there is also a civilian. I suddenly recognize this civilian, who was one of the six passengers in our cabin. One of the sub-Lieutenants takes my passport and leads me still to another room; the civilian is also with us.

We enter a large hall that looks like a Custon House. Large counters run on both sides, where our baggage is awaiting us. I identify mine. A sharp command from the Lieutenant, "Open and take out all contents," comes.

I take out everything, even the last soiled handkerchief. An instrument on a stand flares up with a buzz, and under its powerful rays my clothes are scrutinized, one article after another. Every double collar is opened; every tie is ripped open and searched, and every sock turned inside out.

After the second whirl of the Teuton purgatory my clothes are packed up and each item labeled. Am I permitted to go my way? No. They take me into a third compartment. Now I am in the presence of a superior authority. His name is Herr Hauptmann. He is assisted by a few young officers.

They first ask me the usual questions, like "Name?" "Where?" "Why" and then comes "What is your profession?"

One of the Lieutenants directs me to follow him. He guides me along a corridor, both sides of which are lined with doorless lockers that one might see in a common theatre in a small town. We enter one of these lockers.

"Will you be kind enough to undress, beginning, first, by taking off your boots?"

Naturally there is no use in protesting; I strip to the skin. By means of a powerful electric lamp, the Lieutenant searches my body, right down to my feet and toenails. The inspection is made carefully; it is thorough. They rip the lining of my suit open, but they return it without having sewn it up again. Everything they find in my pockets is thoroughly examined. Of course, I have no letters, books, papers, not documents, except my passports. The Lieutenant examines my passports with his magnifying glasses, opens my watch, examines its mechanism, reads the trade-mark of the manufacturers, and then takes my fountain pen, with which I never part, empties the ink out of it, and probes its inside with a long pin.

"What can any one hide there?" I ask inquisitively.

"Have you never seen earrings, rings, and other jewelry? You hold them up to the light, and you see through a tiny point not larger than a comma, highly magnified views of cathedrals, of panoramas of towns or mountains, and so on. So you see, you can do the same with any document—reduce it photographically and hide it in the bottom of your fountain pen."

At last I am free. I rejoice inwardly; within four hours I shall be in Berlin. I somehow doubt my senses; it all appears to me like a dream.

Here we are at last at Stettiner Banhof. I lift up the window to look for a porter. In former days the porters would crowd the station platform, but now not a soul is in sight. I look about me and notice that all other passengers are carrying their baggage to the platform. I follow their example. I go to the train, take out my baggage, and, like other passengers, stand and wait.

I notice that a crowd of passengers are eagerly awaiting for some vehicles and coaches of ancient construction. These prehistoric vehicles, drawn by miserable yet venerable-looking horses, are literally taken by storm. Following the example of several others, I ran a few blocks further back, jumped on the steps of an old coach that was bound toward the station, and on reaching the station held on to my position until the coach had emptied its luggage and passengers, and then got inside and secured a seat. I had to pay the old driver 3 marks extra above the regular fare—beer money—for being kind enough to drive me and my baggage to the hotel.

It was not 10 o'clock yet. In the days before the war the intense "Berlin night life" scarcely commenced at this hour. But now the desolate and half-dark streets, dirt to one's ankles, yawning and empty cafes, and the utter absence of vehicular traffic were the only noticeable objects that greeted the stranger in Berlin. Only Friedrichstrasse and Leipzigstrasse are fully lit. The streets of Berlin, which are famous for their cleanliness the world over, are now swept only two or three times a week.

At last I come to the Central Hotel. At first everything appears as it did in olden days. I first hesitate; then I approach the office. I fear that I might be recognized by one of the old employes who might have remembered me from one of my former visits. However, there is no ground for my fears. With the exception of an old porter the entire staff is new; many of them are boys of from 14 to 15 years of age. I receive the key of my room, and with it my first bread card. My bread card entitles me to 250 grams (about ½ pound) of bread each day.

After the long journey to Berlin I am tired. Notwithstanding, I wash, and after having dressed for the night I go out into the streets. On my way from the station I had received a certain impression of Berlin. I now wish to get further impressions of the changes brought about by the war in the streets of Berlin. Up Friedrichstrasse, then along Leipzigstrasse right up to Leipziger Platz, and then through Wilhelmstrasse and other streets to Unter den Linden I walk.

With the exception of women and men wearing the gray military uniform, the men I see on the street are all either elderly people or cripples. I find the streets of Berlin inordinately quiet, and I find its silence gruesome. There are no motor cars, motor buses, or vehicles of any kind. Another thing forces itself to my notice. Women have taken the places of the night watchmen. Women are drivers and conductors. Women and some old men are driving omnibuses, and there are many women cabbies.

In spite of the glaring lights of the cinema theatres and various cabaret restaurants, the Unter den Linden is silent and deserted. The dancing halls and other various amusement houses are now closed altogether for such purposes; they are being used as military hospitals.

The Cafe Bauer and Cafe Victoria, the two famous cafes of Berlin, which were mostly patronized by foreigners before the war, are now empty. In olden days, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the evening one had to stand in line and wait for his turn for a seat at a table, but now one cannot find more than some ten persons in each of them, all busy reading their papers. No more one sees the former crowd of waiters. In their places I see one or two more-than-middle-aged "Obers" and about ten "piccilo" boys. I enter one of these cafes and order a cup of coffee. A waiter brings it to me. Milk diluted with water is served instead of cream; some small pieces of rusks are served for pastries.

I walk more. I enter one of the large beer restaurants. Here again I find the same deserted interior, and instead of finding waiters, in white, I find waitresses. I order some meat dish. I had forgotten it was Tuesday. The waitress regards me with a puzzled amazement, and tells me that it is "meatless day." She brings me an omelette and a dish of potatoes. I make use of my bread card. She tears off two little squares of twenty-five grams each, and hands me a paper bag containing the inscription: "Fifty grams of bread against delivery of bread card only." In the paper bag one finds a little roll, which is half the size of our "rogue." This little roll is just as gray, unbaked and distasteful as the bread in the restaurant car; the beer is the same, but the price has gone up. Instead of 30 pfennigs a tankard I now pay 45 pfennigs.

It is almost midnight when I leave the beer restaurant. The streets are empty. The cafes and restaurants are beginning to close. Since the beginning of the war Berlin has forgotten its before-the-war habits of night life and now goes to bed early. I direct myself toward my hotel.

In the morning some one knocks at the door and wakes me up. I open. A gentleman in civilian clothes enters my room and introduces himself to me as the representative of the Kriminal Polizie. He wishes to know more about the details of the object of my visit to Berlin. I have produced documents and given necessary explanations, which have satisfied him. He leaves after having told me that I must personally come to register at the police station before 10 o'clock that morning.

I was very fortunate, on the first day after my arrival in Berlin, to steal a glimpse of the Kaiser. This was some few days before the rumored sickness of the German Emperor, which made so much sensation throughout Europe outside of Germany. The Berlin newspapers vehemently denied the seriousness of the Kaiser's illness, and spoke of a slight indisposition attributable to a carbuncle on the neck. Some French newspaper had made a fool of itself by featuring the story of Kaiser Wilhelm's premature death. This naturally pleased the German press, which always takes pleasure in discrediting all information appearing in the foreign newspapers regarding internal life in Germany. This ridiculous fabrication was on a par with another one to the effect that the people of Berlin had planted potatoes in Unter den Linden, and that during the recent disturbances hundreds of Berlingers were shot down by the military.

I was walking along Friedrichstrasse toward Unter den Linden when I heard the characteristic toot of the horn of the imperial motor car amid the lull of the Berlin streets. In company with several other persons I ran to the corner of Friedrichstrasse, and just as we reached the corner, near Cafe Bauer, the large royal motor rushed past.

The car bore the imperial insignia, and was painted the field-gray color. I stole a passing slimpse of two figures in field-gray overroats and covered helmets. I easily recognized in one of them the Kaiser with his characteristic mustache, turned gray and a little clipped. By the portraits which are hung in great abundance both in Stockholm and Berlin, I could easily judge that he was changed and appears older and greatly worn.

The living face in the imperial motor car, the pale, greenish-yellow color of the skin, especially noticeable by the gray background of his coat and helmet; his gaze fixed on the back of the chauffeur as though he did not notice the salutations of those standing on the sidewalks, and the automatic up-and-down movements of his arm as if some mechanical tin soldier was wound to raise his hand in salute—all these made a peculiar impression on me.

The impression I received was of some mysterious, horrible machine endowed by some inexorable will with the power to wreck, burn, and devastate human lives; the gradual accumulation of centuries of human thought, ideals, and aspirations. Perhaps I feel this way because I am against my will under the influence of the terrors and horrors of the present time, for which, rightly or wrongly, we hold the Kaiser responsible.

I must admit that Berlin was very disappointing to me. When I had taken up my journey I had expected to find Berlin in its former aspect. Under the present war conditions I had expected to find the streets of Berlin filled with a great number of Lieutenants with monocles and high collars. I had also expected to see large posters hung along the avenues with "Gott strafe England!" And lastly, I had expected to hear a general singing in chorus everywhere in the streets of the "Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland uber Alles," and so on. But, instead of these, I find dirty and deserted streets and a dreary town atmosphere. I find a serious and obvious shortage of all the prime necessities of life. I find no posters with "Gott strafe England." Hard as I searched I could not find in Berlin or Dresden any signs of the "Hymn of Hate."

Some time later I learned that all these postcards, emblems, bills, and vulgar pictures with the invocation to the Almighty to "strafe" England and her allies were recently seized by the authorities. I was also told that all "hates" were discontinued by the order of police authorities. Later, when I journeyed to Vienna, I found the "hate" literature there in abundance.

Suddenly, English goods, French wines and scent, Russian caviare and Russian "Karavaan tea" made their appearances in hotels and restaurants. The signs with English and French inscriptions, which were either covered or painted over, were allowed to appear again.

The "Friedrichstrasse Banhhof Gasthaus" has once again become "Russisches Hof," as of old. The foreign words, exiled by the police shortly after the outbreak of the war, have returned.

Another sign of the new era of toleration which is gradually coming over Germany is the presence in all German cafes and restaurants and libraries, in most news stands and bookstores, of French, Russian, and English newspapers. Now any educated German is not afraid to open his Times, Journal, or Matin in a public cafe, while a year ago he would have been mobbed.

In the bookshops, in the meantime, English, French, and Russian books have already returned to their former position on the shelves. "Tauchnitz," the well known firm, which publishes the Continental editions of English authors, has recommenced its publications. The plays of enemy authors who died before the war have returned to the German stage.

I have conversed with many Germans of various social positions, and from these personal interviews I have come to the conclusion that up to the present date Germans hate the British with a wholesome fear. Their attitude toward France is more than calm; it is somewhat sympathetic. From the early days of the outbreak of the war there never was any feeling toward the French people which might be expressed by a "God punish France"; instead, every German spoke with a feeling of regret and sadness at being obliged to regard the French people as their enemies.

Although they have some lingering fear of Russia, their feeling toward Russia and Russians is not so pronounced as toward England. The universal German opinion is that instead of in the west the fate of the war will have to be decided on the Russian frontier. Germans speak of the valor of the Russian soldier with great respect, making distinction between "official" Russia and the Russian people. However, the Italians occupy the first row in Germany's "hate" show. They speak of the Italians with wrath and ire, and do not hesitate to emphasize their feeling with abusive epithets. Among the neutral nations with whose attitude they are dissatisfied for their alleged sympathy with the Allies are America and Rumania.

I remarked that most of the neutral countries believe that giants like Russia and Britain, with their inexhaustible resources, cannot be conquered. My remark was not received with a murmur of protest; they rather acknowledged it with their solemn silence. In a way it appears as though Germany has entered a period of some great doubt as to final German victory.

Allies Plan for Unity of Action By Various Armies

THE terms "west front" and "east front" will not be sufficient for the geographical description of the major operations in the third Summer of the European war, according to Marius de Brabant of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, who has just returned to America from Paris, where, in the course of looking after various property interests, he came in close touch with members of the notable conference of the eight allied powers on March 27 and 28.

"Representatives of the Allies," said Mr. de Brabant "not only pledged themselves to work together to the end, to unity of action and of front, but they determined in detail the comprehensive plans to be developed this coming Summer, and before returning to their respective countries they established in Paris a permanent military board, a general staff for all the countries opposed to the Teutons. Hereafter no campaign will be undertaken anywhere by any of the powers without the approval of this board in behalf of all the powers. Hitherto all the failures of the war have been due to independent action of this or that army or nation in disregard of the lack of approval and co-operation of the other commands or countries concerned. The sterile results of the Dardanelles expedition was one such failure that will serve as well as any other example. The conference has definitely eliminated such possibilities in the future.

"The next campaign of offense by the Allies will not be on the Russian or east front nor on the west front against the German armies in France, where the Crown Prince is now wasting his armies before Verdun in a campaign that gives the French little anxiety and no fear.

"On the contrary, the strategic aggressive this Summer is to be in a region of Southern and Central Europe, a great part of which has been practically untouched by the war in these first two years.

"The army of the Allies which is to begin the long drive that will be the chief feature of the coming campaign will consist of 1,000,000 men, nearly half of whom have been assembled. As the operations develop, Rumania will become an active participant in the war on the side of the Allies and add 500,000 men to the original million in the drive. Austria will have to forget her affairs at Gorizia on the Venetian frontier and call in 750,000 men. That will release 1,000,000 Italian troops to join the

(Continued on Page 9)

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

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YES SIR-
BY GOLLY IT SMELLS LIKE A GLUE FACTORY
MY GOODNESS THAT'S A PUNK CIGAR!
WHAT ARE YOU KICKIN' ABOUT- YOU'VE ONLY GOT ONE
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Allies Plan for Unity of Action By Various Armies

(Continued from Page 8)

great campaign from another angle, but with the same objective.

"Russia's present activities in Armenia are preliminary diversions to draw the enemy away from where the real campaign is to be.

"The hesitation of Greece will come to an end and the desire of Venizelos to join the Allies will be gratified because, under the new conditions, the pressure of the very logic of the situation, military, diplomatic, and economic, will become such that King Constantine will not be able to hold to his neutrality. You may look for the entrance of Greece and Rumania into the Allies' fold at about the same time.

"Supplementary to this plan, but not essential to it, there is the desire of the British to land 2,000,000 reserves, now in England, on the southern edge of Holland's soil for the purpose of striking the unprotected flanks of the enemy in Belgium by disembarking on the south shore of the River Scheldt and crossing the narrow strip of Holland between that river and the Belgian boundary. That would make it impossible to transfer any German troops from Western to Central Europe.

"But whatever may or may not happen elsewhere, the plans for the big campaign of the Summer of 1916 are all crystallized. Operations will begin about the first of June. One of the factors in the case is transportation over a section of rough country, and the Allies are now awaiting the arrival from America of many mules and horses."

To General Petain, now in command of the French forces at Verdun, Mr. de Brabant gave a large measure of the credit for calling the conference of the Allies.

"The causes of that conference," he said, "can be traced back to the French offensive movement in Champagne last Fall. Petain was in command of 60,000 men who took part in that movement. He was expected to reach a certain point at a given time, but Petain's troops fought so well that they reached their objective twenty-four hours ahead of time. But there was no support for them to make their victory good. Petain communicated with headquarters, reporting his progress and asking for support. 'You cannot be there yet,' headquarters said back to him by telephone. 'You are a day ahead of the schedule.'

"It did not do Petain any good to finally convince them that he had arrived, for no support was available because of lack of co-operation in the making of preliminary plans of the campaign. Petain stated his case to General Joffre and suggested that a closer bond of action was necessary for all the forces at war. Out of that grew the big conference. And out of that conference or subsequent ones along the same lines will come the success of the war, for everything is to be done by eight nations working always as one.

"Yet I do not look for peace for three or four years to come. Even if the campaign of this Summer is successful enough to put Austria's capital in danger there will be plenty more to do. The main purpose, as recognized by all the Allies, is to end Prussian militarism, and the only way to do that is to carry the war into Germany. The Allies must fight and win battles on German soil before they can win the war.

"Italy is not receiving sufficient credit for her part in the war," M. de Brabant continued.

"Italy is doing her full share, but the work does not happen to be sensational or spectacular, not of the sort to which glory is attached, so we are apt to think of it as trivial. Here is an example of what Italy is doing all the time: As a companion campaign to the attack on Verdun large Austrian forces were on their way to break through at Pont-a-Mousson, south-east of Verdun. General Joffre knew about that and went to Italy. Almost immediately the Italians began their attack on Gorizia, and that brought the Austrians hurriedly back. That campaign has cost the Italians many thousands of men already, but it was of as much help to the French at this time as the resistance of the Belgians was to them in the early stages of the war."

ARE YOU
A HYPOCRITE?

APPLES

Apples are born on trees, spend a a large part of their lives in barrels and are buried in pies.

There are several varieties, such as, "The Apple of Discord," "The Apple of My Eye," "Adam's Apple," "Apple Jack" and "Appleton's Encyclopedia."

There is also a variety known as "Pippins." These have a rosy skin and frequently look better than they are.

Apples, unlike melons, are eaten from the outside in, instead of from inside out, but sometimes, when green, produce an inside-out sensation.

The only part of an apple that cannot be eaten is the core; on reaching that part of an apple you want more, but are compelled to stop, hence the origin of the familiar cry, "Encore."

The apple is said to have caused the "first fall of man," but since then the banana has given it a hard race.

The three personages who have done the most to make the apple famous are Adam, William Tell and Colonel Toddy.

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SEVEN CHOKED WOMEN REVEAL A BLUEBEARD

Discovery of the Bodies of Victims in Storeroom Of Tinsmith

Berlin, May 11 (via Amsterdam and London).—The startling discovery of the bodies of seven murdered women in seven hermetically sealed, leaded and tinned cases found in the storeroom of a tinsmith named Bela Kiss in the Village of Cinkota, near Budapest, has led to the uncovering of one of the most sensational crimes in the history of Austria-Hungary, at the same time disclosing a Hungarian Blueboard.

Martin Greschinsky is the owner of the house occupied by Kiss. The house has been closed since the beginning of the war, when the tinsmith was called to the colors. Greschinsky opened the house and in a storeroom found seven five-foot tin-covered, sealed cases. Believing they contained gasoline, he opened one of them.

It contained a body, he found. The police were called. Removing sacks from the case they found the body of a woman sewed in another sack. The cord by which she had been chocked to death was around her neck.

Each Case Held Body

One by one the other six cases were opened and each proved to contain the body of a murdered woman.

Some of the bodies had evidently been encased for several years, and identification is therefore difficult and perhaps impossible, except that all the women are between twenty and thirty years of age.

Further search of the house revealed articles of women's underwear, but nothing leading to identification of the victims. John Nagy, a former apprentice of Kiss's, with Nagy's housekeeper, Frau Jakubek, were arrested this morning. The police found in the woman's possession a large package of letters, which Kiss had instructed her to deliver to the authorities in the event of his death on the battlefield.

Letters May Identify Them

Information to be had from these letters the police believe will assist in identification.

It appears, according to the authorities, that ten young women whom Kiss lured to him on promise of marriage are victims of this Hungarian Bluebeard. As there are letters from still more women, it is not improbable that the number of women from whom he obtained money on marriage promises and then put out of the way may be even larger. The authorities are digging in the garden of the house for further victims.

Kiss has been reported as having died from typhoid while a prisoner in Servia; other reports are that he was killed on the battlefield.

LIKE AMERICAN CARS

During the last two years American motor cars have made rapid progress in Argentina, says Consular report. This is to be attributed principally to their relative cheapness, which makes them especially attractive during hard times; their simple and light construction, which makes them very adaptable to local conditions; and the fact that American factories have established branch houses with considerable stocks of replace parts, thus diminishing the cost of upkeep. In order to enter this market successfully it is important that customers be assured of a ready supply of replace parts. Where they have to be obtained from the factory the loss of time makes the car unprofitable, and parts made locally, besides being less satisfactory, are very expensive.

British Marking Ranges At Salonica

This interesting picture shows British artillery officers at Salonica, determining the ranges of the German positions with a range finder. Reports from Athens indicate renewed activities in the Balkans, and a heavy attack against the Allied position in Greece is again expected.

Future Soldiers In The Gristle

By Captain Stuart C. Godfrey
(Instructor in Mathematics at West Point)

No one who attended the annual rally of the Manhattan-Bronx Council, Boy Scouts of America, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory New York on April 28 could have failed to be impressed by the splendid display of healthy activity, of enthusiastic unity of purpose. After a continuous seven-ring performance of such diverse scout activities as signal tower erection, demonstration by a bicycle first-aid squad, jumping from a gallery into a fire net; after spirited obstacle and trek cart races, the 2,500 scouts, troop after troop in column, wound up into an ever-lengthening spiral until they formed a living sea surrounding Governor Whitman. Then, as the national colors suddenly broke from the ceiling during the Governor's talk, there followed a spontaneous outburst from the boys that neither the Governor nor the spectators will forget. No more convincing demonstration could be imagined of the place that scouting has won among our youthful citizens and of its benefits.

Many thoughtful observers, moreover, found something else of significance. At this time, when the United States is seriously taking thought of too long neglected provisions for the defense of its shores, such an array of organized youth, knit together in a common patriotic cause, commands attention as an asset of vital importance.

First of all, there is the fundamental question of physical fitness. The statement of recruiting for the United States Marine Corps for 1915 shows that of 40,000 applicants examined, less than 10 per cent. were able to meet the physical requirements. In New York City the astounding fact is disclosed that less than 3 per cent. were physically eligible. While this is not a proper representation of our American manhood, these conditions are sufficiently shocking. They show clearly that no system of "military training" could be effective which did not start first of all with this physical foundation. Now the scout training lays insistent emphasis upon this point. "To keep myself physically strong," the scout promises in his oath; healthful exercise and games, long bikes, and camping trips out of doors build up his bodily strength; supervising experts discover and correct physical defects and teach personal hygiene. To care for himself in the open, to be able to march long distances, to be at home under canvas or about the camp-fire—these necessary qualifications of the soldier which come with difficulty to the untrained man the scout acquires at a period when it is to him a fascinating play.

Many of the scout activities help to equip boys with knowledge which would be directly useful in a military sense—the training in first aid, in signaling by Morse or semaphore codes, in map-reading and sketching, and a dozen other subjects. In England during the first eight months of the war, 5,000 medals were given to Boy Scouts who had performed no fewer than twenty-eight days' service. About 50,000 boys had served a shorter time. Some served as coast guardsmen, taking the place of men recalled to the fleet. Others were engaged in the navy for signaling. (International Military Digest, June, 1915.) Patrolling messenger service, hospital attendance, these suggest some of the immediate uses for which the scouts might be available, services of real military importance which yet do not require the boy's presence at the front on the firing line.

In addition to the physical training and special knowledge that scouting confers, and which were so much in evidence last Saturday, it is responsible for a largely increased general efficiency in whatever the boy subsequently undertakes. The scout has had his alertness and initiative awakened. Games of observation and concealment have quickened his wits and taught him the advantage of cover. With this equipment he can undoubtedly be transformed much more rapidly into an efficient soldier, if the need come; a soldier, moreover, who will be superior in a dozen ways—in resourcefulness, in dependableness, in loyalty to the average man who has lacked this scout training.

Finally there's the question of spirit, that intangible force that is yet of such vital import in the make-up of an army. Because scouting teaches a boy obedience and self-control, because it develops team work and directs the "gang spirit" into right channels, because it is insistent upon doing the other fellow a daily good turn, because it means devotion to a patriotic case outside of, and bigger than, the boy—for all these reasons there exist back of the scout movement the loyal and enthusiastic spirit that was demonstrated so convincingly on April 29.

In view of the wide discussion of "military training" for boys it is pertinent to inquire whether the scout program is not the most suitable for younger boys in preparation for the duties of war as well as of peace. Soldiering itself is a man's business and is not for the boy under eighteen. It would not be advisable, it is believed, to equip the scouts with the rifle and to teach them the regulation infantry drill. To do so would be to repress the initiative that needs self-expression. It is the time to instill, not the minutiae of the drill ground, but the fundamental principles of the good soldier, which scouting stands for so squarely.

The present chief need is to develop scouting still further so that no American boy need be denied the opportunity of enjoying this training. It is a question partly of funds to carry on the work of organization and central control; but, most of all, of men, sterling men, who will assume the scoutmaster's task of leadership and take up this worth-while work of training our boys of the coming generation to "be prepared" for all their duties of citizenship in war as in peace.

That this "preparedness" aspect of scouting was in Governor Whitman's mind as he watched the activities of the rally was evident from his talk to the scoutmasters that evening. He said: "I am for this movement just as hard as I know how to be."

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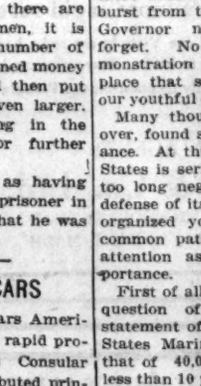

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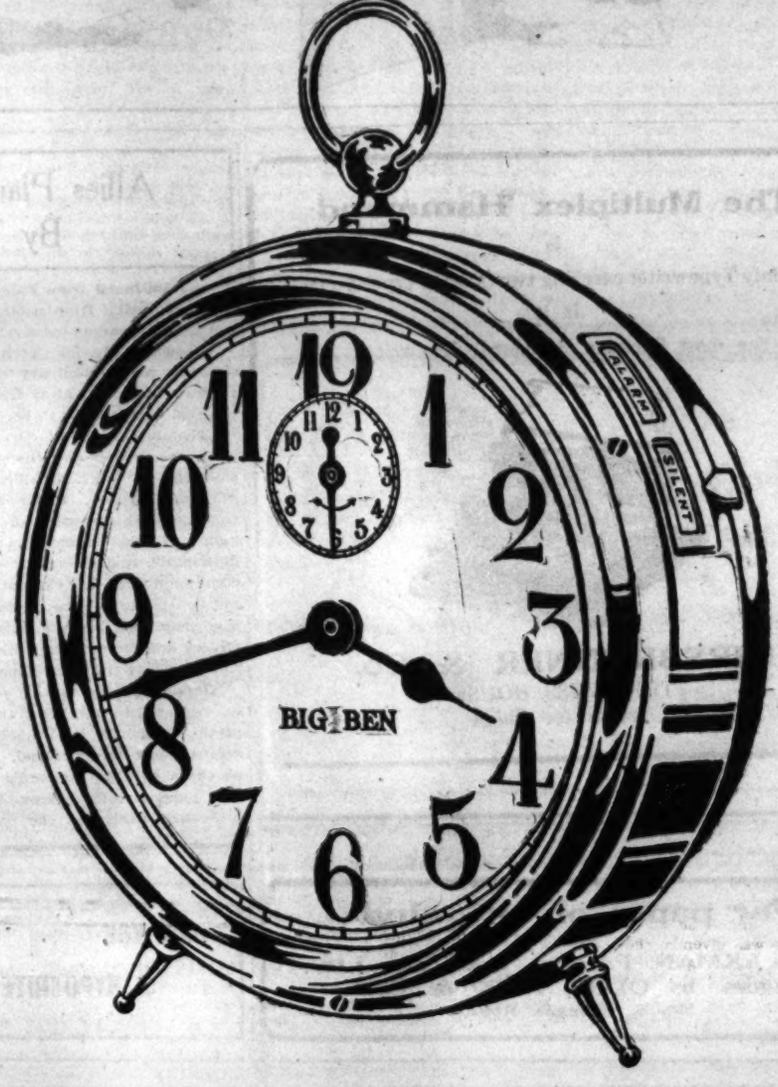

Stands seven inches tall, with well-shaped distinct hands, and a big broad dial, easily visible in the dim morning light.

He rings just when you want and either way you want—five straight minutes or every other half-minute during ten minutes, unless you shut him off.

He has everything in his favour—quality, looks and style. He looks the price; he's worth the price.

Big Ben

From Jewellers and Stores

New German Cruiser Damaged in Big Fight

Admitted Frankfurt Was Crippled; Five Merchantmen Sunk in Baltic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, June 15.—The Kieler Zeitung admits that the new German cruiser Frankfurt was damaged in the battle off Jutland.

Stockholm, June 15.—Besides a German auxiliary cruiser, it is reported that five German merchantmen were sunk in the fight in the Baltic on the 13th.

Petrograd, June 15.—An official communique states: On the night of the 13th to 14th, our torpedo-boats attacked an escorted convoy and sank two of the escort, vessels of the small torpedo-boat type, and also an auxiliary cruiser, capturing the crew. We suffered neither loss nor damage.

The vessels being convoyed took refuge in Swedish waters, thus preventing pursuit.

Recent Baltic Activities

London, May 18.—Three German steamers, the Kolga, the Bianca, and the Hera have been sunk by submarines in the Baltic Sea. Some Russian submarines and a large number of British undersea craft are operating in the eastern and southern portions of the Baltic, which is now ice free. It was a British submarine which sank the Hera.

The Kolga and the Bianca were torpedoed yesterday afternoon off the Swedish island of Landsort, in the Baltic. The Kolga was attacked at 5 p.m., being shelled by the submarine for twenty minutes. Two members of the crew were slightly injured. The Kolga was then torpedoed and sunk. Thirteen of the crew were picked up by a Swedish steamer. Four others, including the Captain and second mate, are missing.

Half an hour later the Bianca was shelled and then torpedoed. The attack occurred in the same vicinity as that on the Kolga. The Captain was taken prisoner. Two members of the crew were injured slightly. They and the other members of the crew were picked up by the vessel which rescued the men from the Kolga.

How The Hera Was Sunk

Stockholm, May 17.—The German steamer Hera was sunk this morning off Landsort, in the Baltic.

The sinking of the Hera marks the first activity of British submarines in the Baltic this season. The Hera left Stockholm on Tuesday to take on a cargo of 2,000 tons of iron ore at Oxloesund. Her Captain was ordered on board the submarine with the ship's papers and made prisoner. Sufficient time was given to the crew to leave the ship. Although the weather was rough all on board were saved.

The report of the submarine's activity has stopped the movement of numerous German vessels with cargoes of ore now at Oxloesund and other ports.

Strike At Ore Trade

[Last Fall British submarines, which made their way into the Baltic through the Skagerack and Cattegat, carried on an energetic campaign against shipping between Scandinavian and German ports through Baltic waters. They appear to have worked havoc with the ore trade between Scandinavia and Germany, sinking several ore vessels, and, according to some reports, virtually paralyzing this traffic for weeks.

Special despatches from Scandinavian sources to British newspapers in mid-October said that German commercial traffic had been cleared from the Baltic by the British submarine activity, one list printed containing the names of twenty German ships sunk during October. German accounts, however, denied that there was any such stoppage of traffic, citing the movement of hundreds of ships from various Baltic ports during the period of submarine operations in those waters. In an effort to prevent the entry of more submarines Germany laid additional mines to block the narrow entrance to the Baltic and placed obstructions to trap incoming craft.

The Winter put an end to the British undersea activity in the Baltic. It was reported that the British craft had put up for the cold season in Russian Baltic ports whence they apparently have emerged with the Baltic now ice-free, again to engage in operations against German shipping.

Of the ships recently sunk, the Kolka, 2,086 tons gross and 260 feet long, was built in 1903 and owned in Lubeck.

The Bianca was owned in Hamburg. Her gross tonnage was 1,054. She was built in 1907 and was 226 feet long.

The Hera was the largest of the three vessels, with a gross tonnage of 4,705. She was owned in Hamburg, was 374 feet long, and was built in 1912.]

Liner Cymric Carrying Record Munitions Cargo Torpedoed

S.S. CYMRIC & CAPT FRANK E BEADNELL ©INT'L. FILM SERVICE

Carrying a record cargo of munitions for England, but no passengers, the White Star liner Cymric, which left New York on April 29, was torpedoed in the English channel on May 8.

5 Chinese Girls Win Diplomas as Doctors

Soochow, June 15.—China's oldest Woman's Medical College has graduated another class at the completion of its five years' course, which is entirely in English. Five young women, Misses Huang, Yang, Nyi, Van, and Huang, received their doctors' diplomas presented by Dr. Margaret Polk, who for seventeen years was the head of the institution. Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, President of Gingling College, gave an address on the "Education of Women and Social Progress." Rev. Li Chung Tan spoke on the opportunities of women doctors and nurses for meeting the needs of China's women and children. Appropriate music was furnished by the students, and by the Soochow University Band.

Four young women nurses, Misses Mian, Zung, So, and Sze, received their diplomas from the Nurses Training School established six years ago by Miss Mary Hood, the present head of the school. Miss Sze has received one of the Rockefeller scholarships for nurses, and will continue her study this fall in America. The graduates of both schools are in demand by other institutions, there being twelve hospitals applying for these five doctors as assistant physicians.

At the Theaters

The Pirate of the Air and The Two Elaines are the episodes of the New Exploits of Elaine to be shown Monday at the Apollo Theater. The story of these thrilling chapters is told today in the CHINA PRESS.

• • •

Brotherly Love, a three-part romance of self-denial, is featured at the Apollo tonight. Interesting films are, the Belgian Sheep Dog and Pathe's British Gazette. There is an animated cartoon from the Bray studio which has produced the immortal warrior, Col. Heeza Liar. The name of this one is The Police Dog. That Goose and Sympathetically Inclined are comedies of the highest rank.

• • •

The Golden Skull, a fascinating and mysterious drama in four parts, will be shown at the Victoria Theater tonight. The rest of the bill is made up of unusually amusing comedies. They are, Mabel and Fatty's Wash Day, Our Baby, The Fatal Note, And Bridget's Sudden Wealth.

• • •

The Olympic Theater is showing The Stolen Treasure for its headliner. There are five interesting parts in this dramatic story of love, adventure and wealth. Other numbers are Blooner's Dream and For Better But Worse, both good comedies.

• • •

There are 3,000 feet to the Mystery of the Bank Vault, a powerful drama being shown at the Towa Theater. Every inch of the three reels is of gripping interest. There is a Chaplin picture called Charlie the Tramp, which tells of a country idyl in which Charles is the unfortunate hero. A magnificent pictures showing the wonders of Niagara Falls ends the program.

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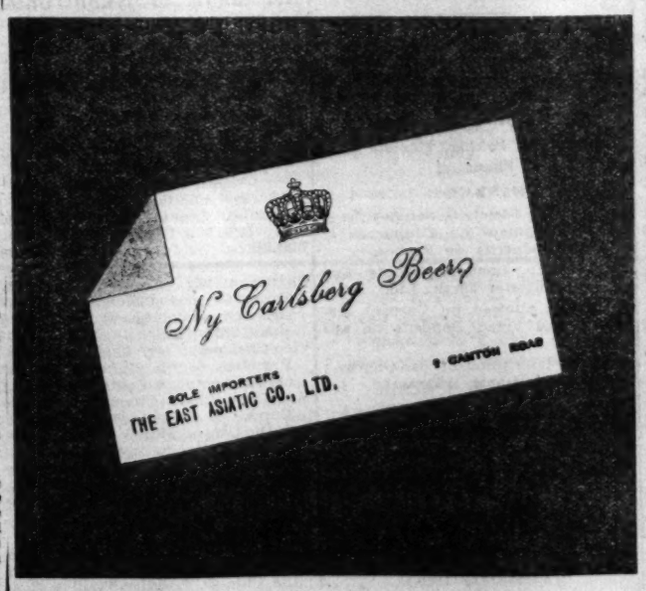

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Largest Varnish and Paint Manufacturers---Founded 1770
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Makes Everything Taste Better
Ready for Instant Use
On Sale Everywhere
The Robert Dollar Co.
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Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 17, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.10
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1934
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10¼—Tls.	7.00
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.69
Peking Bar.....	362
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....30 1/16d.	
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.16
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476½
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-10 1/16
London	Demand	2-10 1/16
India	T.T.	211¾
Paris	T.T.	399
Paris	Demand	399½
New York	T.T.	67⅝
New York	Demand	67¾
Hongkong	T.T.	72½
Japan	T.T.	74⅝
Batavia	T.T.	162½

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅝
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-11½
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 11/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-11 13/16
Paris	4 m-s.	416
New York	4 m-s.	70⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

£1	Hk. Tls.	6.02
Hk. Tls. 1	Francs	4.68
" " 1	Marks †	3.84
Gold $ 1	Hk. Tls.	1.27
Hk. Tls. 1	Yen	1.58
" " 1	Rupees	2.47
" " 1	Roubles	2.45
" " 1	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 1/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116⅛
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 17, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 27.25
Langkats Tls. 27.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 95.00
Consolidateds Tls. 3.80
Senawangs Tls. 18.00
Shanghai-Pahangs Tls. 1.95
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Dominions Tls. 12.75

Direct Business Reported

Gulas "L." Tls. 9.00
Chemors Tls. 2.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 17, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Senawangs Tls. 18.50 June
N. E. and S. Works Tls. 9.10 cash
Dominions Tls. 13.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 27.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.40 cash

Direct

Cathays Tls. 2.15 cash
Chengs Tls. 3.70 cash
Pahangs Tls. 1.90 cash

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Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly market report:—

White Silk.—Some 1,100 bales have been settled for America in best New Style, last purchases at Tls. 10 advance. Tsatlee Filatures show Tls. 20 advance. The market is strong, Silkman finding interior markets against them where doubtless the fact of the high prices paid in March is causing holders to part reluctantly with Silks about current rates.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Pegasus, 1 and 2, Tls. 665. Buffalo, A. B. C. Tls. 645/60. Black Horse, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 640/55 av. Kung Kee Mars, 1, Tls. 590/5.

Tsatlee New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 740/50 av. C. Y. M. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 735/40 av. Stars and Stripes and Red Indians 1, 2, 3, Tls. 735 av. Yuan Shi-k'ai and Republic Flag Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 730 av. Lion and Scale and Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3, Tls. 720 av.

Steam Filatures are strong at Tls. 10 advance paid.

Tussah Filatures, 8 coc.—Spinning Girl 1, 2 at Tls. 350 av. has been settled.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

	1916-1917 White bales	Yellow bales	Total bales
From 1st June to date, ..	20		20
Against corresponding period 1915 1916 ..	..	..	..
*1914 1915	107	370	477
	1916, 1916 piculs.		
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	650		
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	100		
Settlements for America, White Silk	1,550		
	2,300		
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	200		
Yellow Silk	500		
Visible Supply for season to date ..	3,000		
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	100		

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
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The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Fducational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine Capital $1,200,000. *LIFE* Capital $1,000,000

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LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

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FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
C. Cuthbertson, Esq.
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W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
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Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

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Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

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Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
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LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

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L. ARDAIN, Manager.

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Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

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President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
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	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

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London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

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Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

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Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	U.S. 4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH. Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road, 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.
Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital	H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,357,380
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN, Manager.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 16.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B., f. o. b.	115	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	140	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	31	5	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	36	6
Muntz Metal, f. o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	16¾	d.	
Standard Tin (Cash)	178	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	64	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b	27	10	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	178	5	0

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$750 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	170 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156.
Hongkong Fire	$375.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	97s.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14½ B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons.	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$119 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75½.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$81.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 95 Sa.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 137½ B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 65 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 62½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$113 B.
Green Island	$9.30.
Langkats	Tls. 27 Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$7.60.
Weeks	$16¾ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13¾.
Amherst	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¾ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 x d. B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.85 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 14.
Cheng	Tls. 4 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.80 Sa.
Dominfon	Tls. 12¾ Sa.
Guia Kalumpong	Tls. 9 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21.
Kamunting	Tls. 7½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 29 B.
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroea	Tls. 11½.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20 S.
Padang	Tls. 19.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 B.
Permata	Tls. 6 S.
Repah	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.22½.
Seekee	Tls. 8½.
Semambu	Tls. 1.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 18 Sa.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1.20 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.95 Sa.
Sungala	Tls. 3.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13¼.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20.
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9½.
Tebong	Tls. 27.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6½.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & B. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 S.
S'hai Elec. and Ast.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 82½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 370 B.

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 16 was 119 tons."

Trade Briefs

Prosperity in Many Countries Indicated by Commercial Transactions

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, Canadian exports increased $332,191,802 in value over the exports of the previous year. The increase in value of the exports of animals and products, agricultural products and manufactures amounted alone to $299,902,256. Imports of merchandise to Canada for the year ended March 31, 1916, amounted to $507,783,361, as compared with $455,371,371 for the year ended March 31, 1915.

The total value of the exports of brandies invoiced for the United States at La Rochelle consulate, France, during the first three months of 1916 was $413,180, compared with $168,438 for the first quarter of 1915 and $385,888 for the first quarter of 1914, which period held the former record.

The total exports from the Amsterdam district, Netherlands, to the United States during the first quarter of 1916, according to Commerce Reports, exceeds in value the total exports for the same period of any previous year. The exports for the United States during the first quarter of 1916 were valued at $8,413,029, compared with $3,009,724 for the same period of 1915 and $5,732,302 for that of 1914.

The demand in the United States for crude dyes has greatly stimulated the Indian cutch trade. Last year 1,234,140 pounds of cutch were exported from Burma, compared with 237,440 pounds in 1914.

It is reported that capitalists in Santander, Spain, are making plans for the establishment of a shipbuilding yard at Guarnig. The prosperity of the Spanish shipbuilding trade is shown in the earnings of one company with a capital of $106,380 and another with a capital of $450,000. The first of these concerns earned $198,000 during 1915, while the other concern's profits amounted to more than $612,000 for the same period.

Argentina exported 227,821 gallons of wine in 1915 compared with 54,556 gallons during the preceding year. In January and February of this year 208,231 gallons of Argentine wine were sent to France.

Plans are being made, it is said, for the formation of a company with a capital of $3,600,000 for exploiting the blast furnaces of Sagnuto, Spain.

It is reported that Porto Rico's sugar crop will be larger than ever before this year. This prediction and the recent advance in the price of sugar have helped to reestablish firmly Porto Rico's sugar mills that have been suffering through lack of business during the past few years.

Wheat imports into Spain during February amounted to 45,987 metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds each. With the exception of four shipments, three of which were small, the wheat was shipped from the United States.

New capital to the amount of $48,000,000 was actually invested in business enterprises in Japan during 1915.

The imports into the Union of South Africa during February increased considerably in value over the imports for the same month of 1915. The imports during February of this year were valued at $14,850,364, while for February, 1915, they amounted to $8,026,241.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

The market has taken on a more confident tone than has been seen for some months past, and it is felt that the political atmosphere is at length showing dennite signs of being clearer. All the provinces that had previously declared independence have now agreed to support the Government, and the one remaining unit of power around which rumours have been busy circulating lately, namely, General Chang Chun, who has a powerful military command of troops which were staunch to the old Imperial regime under the deposed Manchu dynasty, has stated his views to Reuter's like a soldier and a gentleman in the following words: "My attitude regarding the national situation is always to respect public opinion and never "be influenced by my private desires. My wish is for national peace and order and I do not care what kind or form of Government exists in "Cihna. Moreover, the first duty of military man is to obey the Government. Therefore, I should obey any orders of the Government under "which I am working. This is the only answer I can give. The rumours in the papers deserve no consideration."

There has been quite a fair movement of cargo during the past few days, and both at the auctions and privately, a goodly number of sales at improving values have taken place.

Piece Goods

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—Market steady but quiet in the absence of business from the northern ports. Sales are returned in Butterfly at Tls. 3.15, Two Peacocks at Tls. 2.87½, and Boy and Buffalo (Japanese) at Tls. 3.30 Auctions steady to firm.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—A sale of Horseman 7-lbs. is reported at Tls 2.12½.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—These weights are steady to firm and the river demand shows a distinct improvement, sales, mostly to Hankow, being made public as follows: Man and Cat No. 2 at Tls. 4.65, Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 4.55, Pighead at Tls. 4.45, Smoker at Tls. 4.32½, "Tah Tah Lee" at Tls. 3.95, Red Cock at Tls. 3.85, Bridge at Tls. 3.85, and Elephant and Moon (Japanese) at Tls. 3.60. The auction chops were firmer, especially so in the heavy Shirtings.

2-lbs. 26 inch.—There being no demand as yet from Szechuen, the market has been rather quiet, but a few small sales are returned as follows for the river: Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 5.50, and No. 2 at Tls. 4.80, Peacock at Tls. 4.70, and Blue Stag at Tls. 4.65. These goods ruled steady to firm at auction.

Jeans.—English makes are reported to be very scarce and prices are firm, business having been done in Three Stagheads 40 yards at Tls. 5.45, and 30 yards at Tls. 4.05.

White Shirtings.—A fairly large business has been transacted by Hankow and Szechuen merchants, but northern qualities are still neglected. We hear of the following sales: Blue Dragon at Tls. 675, Small Dog at Tls. 6.75, Gold Nine Horses at Tls. 6.50, Gold Nine "Tah" at Tls. 5.75, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.65, Nine "Ting" at Tls. 5.60 and "Song Yue Hung" at Tls. 5.30. Bleached T-Cloths are represented by Two Phoenix at Tls. 5.55, and Single Phoenix at Tls. 5.45. Auction goods advanced about two mace a piece on the whole.

Drills and Sheetings.—Japanese and local cloths have again absorbed practically all the demand and prices have advanced about a mace a piece, particulars of sales being, Drills: Blue Stag at Tls. 4.30, Three Horsehead at Tls. 4.25, Two Tigers at Tls. 3.60, and Phoenix at Tls. 3.6d. Sheetings, Three Sycee at Tls. 4.55, and Dragonhead at Tls. 3.65.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Market strong for all goods, the auction prices having advanced practically 10% all round.

Cotton Market

Cotton.—A rather steadier tone has prevailed for our local staple, and prices show a slight advance; quotations being. Tungchow at Tls. 22.80 to Tls. 23.40. Four Chop at Tls. 21.60, Steam Ginned at Tls. 21.20 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 21.00 to Tls. 21.40. Market steady at the close.

The Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 8.39d., Egyptian at 11.60d. and Bengals at 6.25d. per lb.

Yarn Market

Local Yarn.—Our market during the earlier part of the week was fairly active, and showed a decidedly firmer tendency at gradually improving rates. Sales are reported in the following:

10's. 100 Bales Chelin at Tls. 81, 100 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 78.00.

12's. 225 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 87.50, 300 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 80.50.

14's. 250 Bales Nine Men and Tiger at Tls. 89.50.

16's. 1,000 Bales Phoenix at Tls. 87.00 to Tls. 90.00, 300 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 91, 900 Bales Anchor at Tls. 88 to Tls. 91.00, 700 Bales Wedding Chop at Tls. 89.50 to Tls. 92.00, 1,700 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tls 90.00 to Tls. 94.00 Bales Red Dragon at Tls. 90, 400 Biles Man and Goat at Tls. 92.00, 200 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 94.00.

20's. 200 Bales Three Joss at Tls. 96.00, 500 Bales Five Man at Tls. 100, 500 Bales Man and Goat at Tls. 100.00. 500 Bales Picking Cotton Chop at Tls. 97.50.

Indian Yarn.—These spinnings have advanced about Tls. 2.00 per bale during the week and the following sales are reported:

No. 10s.—200 Bales Apollo (Ring) at Tls. 79.50, 50 Bales Three Goats at Tls. 81.00, and 150 Bales Sorab at Tls. 80.00-82.00.

No. 12s.—600 Bales Currimbhoy (Mule) at Tls. 80.00-82.00, 300 Bales Fazulbboy at Tls. 80.00-81,00, 500 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 80.00-81.00, 200 Bales Lukhmidas Khimjee at Tls. 78.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Prices have advanced about Tls. 3.00 per bale with a small business reported as follows:—

No. 16s.—100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 96.00, 50 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 98.25, and 50 Bales Warship at Tls. 94.00.

No. 20s.—200 Bales Fishherman at Tls. 98.00.

Taiping Rubber Co., Ltd. Pays 10 p.c. Int. Dividend

The directors of the Taiping Rubber Estate (1913), Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 28th inst.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service.

London, June 16.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 4¾d. paid.

July to December: 2s. 6d. to 2s. 5½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Weak.

Last Quotation, London, June 15:

Spot: 2s. 6d. to 2s. 5¼d. paid.

July to December: 2s. 6¾d. to 2s. 6d. paid.

Tendency of Market: No demand.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from the Singapore agents regarding the weekly rubber auction held on June 15:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$127 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 5¼d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$129 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 5¾d. in London.

Demand is good.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

London, June 16.—Today's rates and prices were:—

Consols 2½% for account	£ 60¾
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs. 28.16
T.T. on London at New York	$ 4.76½
Bar Silver Spot	30 7/16d.
Market rate of Discount	5½%
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11.68d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	6.05d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8.25d.
Indian Tea	11⅝d.
Ceylon Tea	11¼d.
Plantation Rubber July	2s. 5½d. to 2s. 5d. paid.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Woosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shenking will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Che foo today.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Mishima Maru, may be expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf today about 5 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe on Monday, June 19.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kooshing left Dairy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	China	British	French	German	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist'd
Today.									
Hongkong, C'ton, S'tow via Hongkong	Katori maru	8.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Katori maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	K9.00*	8.30*
Amoy and Swatow	Tamsui	9.30*	..	9.30*	..	..	9.30*	9.30*	9.00*
Hankow	Hsinfung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Kobe	Mishima maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Hsinfung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	F9.00	8.30
Tomorrow.									9.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U. S. A. and Europe	Yawata maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Klangyu	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	G9.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Anping	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinming	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Koonshing	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	E8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, June 20.									
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dairy	Sakaki maru	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
Dairy, Manchuria and Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	D1.00	0.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	..	1.30	..	1.00
Hongkong and Canton	Taisbun	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Wednesday, June 21.									
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	G9.00	8.30
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	E8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, June 22.									
S., ports, Straits, India, Europe & U.S.A.	Magellan	..	..	A1.30	..	..	1.30	..	noon
Friday, June 23.									
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	G9.00	8.30
Saturday, June 24.									
Hongkong and Canton	Magellan	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	noon
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	E8.30	C8.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Money orders on France and foreign countries, issued daily till noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Magellan will close at noon on June 21.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. Money orders noon on previous day.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

K Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on June 17.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt to unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dairy, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien & Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking		7.00
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places		8.00
Soochow		10.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports		11.45
Soochow, Changchow, & intermediate places		3.00
Soochow, Nanziang and Kunshan		5.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China.		9.00
Woosung also Paoshan & Kiangwan	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m.	1.30, 3, 5, 7.00 p.m.
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tungsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping, & Tangsi & Hangchow also Huchow		7.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shihmenwan, Linping & Hangchow also Shaoshing & Siaoshan		3.00
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		3.00
Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.30

Launch.	Mails close daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, & Chungku		3.00
Minghong and Nankiao		3.00
		11.00
Huchow, Nanzing and Linghu		11.00
Minghong and Tukahong, Nankiao		3.00
		11.00
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	10.45	3.30
Chowpu		11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang		3.00
Tachang		7.00
		11.00
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11, a.m. 12 noon.	2, 3, 4, 6. p.m
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.	2, 3, 4, 6. p.m.
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha		7.00

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd.

"THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL.

Featuring Pearl White, Arnold Daly and Edwin Arden.

TOMORROW NIGHT showing 16th and 17th Episodes, entitled:

"THE PIRATE OF THE AIR"

and

"THE TWO ELAINES"

Four Reels of the most fascinating Serial ever produced.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES.

Depicting latest events of interest. President Poincare inspects the new heavy rapid firing artillery.

"PEN LAUGHS"

Comic Cartoon

"THE SNARING OF WIFFLES"

Comic scene by J. B. Turique.

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 18th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"BROTHERLY LOVE"

A powerful play in Three Parts showing how the unselfishness of a brother won him happiness and a beautiful girl's hand.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

Depicting latest events of interest.

"THE BELGIAN SHEEP DOG"

An interesting and instructive series

"THAT GOOSE"

Comic play by M. Octave Tradels

"SYMPATHETICALLY INCLINED"

A film full of humor from beginning to end.

"THE POLICE DOG"

An Animated Comic Cartoon.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 18th & 19th June 1916

"OUR BABY"

Comic

"THE GOLDEN SKULL"

Drama in Four Parts

"THE FATAL NOTE"

L-Ko Comedy

"BRIDGET'S SUDDEN WEALTH" Comic

"MABEL AND FATTY'S WASH DAY"

Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

For Sunday, 18th June

"MYSTERY OF BANK VAULT"

A Powerful Plot, well acted, beautifully staged. Combined with magnificent photography.

3 LONG REELS—3,000 FEET

"CHARLIE THE TRAMP"

Charlie Chaplin, the highest paid artist in the world, receiving about $1,000,000 salary a year, shows at his best in this picture. You will not fail to laugh 60 times a minute.

"NIAGARA FALLS"

A very picturesque panorama of this famous river.

Dress Circle Seats .... 30 Cents.

Matinee Sunday Afternoon

LYCEUM THEATRE

Friday and Saturday, 23rd and 24th June

"The Seventh Wife"

A Musical Comedy

by

The Officers and Crew

of

U. S. S. Brooklyn

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Best Selected Films;

Latest War Gazettes.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 18th & 19th June, 1916

"BLOONER'S DREAM"

Comic

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"

1st Part

"THE TOLEN TREASURE"

2nd Part

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"

3rd Part

INTERVAL

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"

4th Part

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"

5th Part

"FOR BETTER BUT WORSE"

Keystone Comedy

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 26	..	New York via Panama	St. Bede	Br.	Dodwell
" 27	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	10.30*	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 4	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 5	..	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 6	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 19	4.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 20	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
July 4	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 4	P.M.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	3.00	Marseilles via Suez	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 25	9.30*	Marseilles via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 27	..	Marseilles, London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 1	..	London, Marseilles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	..	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 8	..	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
" 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 23	..	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jad.	N. Y. K.
" 24	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 18	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 18	D.L.	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	12.00*	Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 20	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	2.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 20	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonsbing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 20	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 20	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 23	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 23	4.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 24	D.L.	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 17	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
June 17	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	J. M. & Co.	WTW
June 17	Foochow	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N. K. K.	
June 17	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
June 17	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.	
June 17	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co	
June 17	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 17	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	
June 17	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
June 17	Hankow	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 17	Chefoo	Koonshing	1336	Br.	J. M. & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 17	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	Moji	Empire	2843	Br.	E. & A.
" 17	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 17	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	1963	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	Hankow	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	1681	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	Hongkong	Sado maru	3626	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 17	Hongkong	China	3186	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 17	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	8883	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 17	Chefoo, Newchwang	Singan	1049	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	Newchwang	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, June 19 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. Carlson, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and Canton.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. O. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 19th inst. at 12 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. R. Y. Paramore, will leabe on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and NEWCHANG.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Possage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. J. Grant, Mr. P. Jerningan.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mrs. A. K. Davies, Mrs. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Hoopes, Miss Thompson, Mr. Dodivell.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Nagasaki:—Mr. E. Heviuckes, Mr. E. K. Howe, Mr. A. L. Taylor, Mrs. H. O. Bowser.

Passengers Departed

Per R.M. s.s. s.s. Empress of Asia for Vancouver etc.:— Miss M. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Mosher, Rev. T. R. Ludlow, Dr. H. F. Mrs. and Misses (2) Morris, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Howe, Miss E. Beaman, Mrs. M. D. Eubank, D. and A. and Miss M. B. Eubank, Miss M. A. Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Rose, Rev. and Mrs. F. C. and Mr. P. B. Crouse, Mrs. W. F. Beaman, Miss A. Zimmerman, Mr. W. E. Patten, Mr. A. Kuntz, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morling, Mrs. M. Jolley, Mr. Mrs. and Miss D. Fleming, Mr. A. M. Cannon, Mrs. V. F. Zimmerman, Mrs. E. T. Byrne, Miss A. Cockshaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Richards, Miss E. Barber, Dr. P. C. Leslie, Mrs. P. C. and Master Leslie, Mr. J. R. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Fosbery, Mr. T. Baxter, Mr. L. P. Treadwell, Mrs. Treadwell, Mr. F. Vander Loo, Rev. R. Lund, Mr. D. G. Bernard, Mrs. Hancock, Mr. A. Goldman, Mr. A. Compbell, Mr. Chas. Brown, Mr. Chas. H. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Brockman, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Benjamin, Miss A. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Chandler, Miss S. M. Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Jensen, Mr. A. Langman, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Osgood, Miss F. Langman, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Buck, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Schde, Mr. Moa Foh-sung, Mr. Dong Kung-ling, Mr. C. Little, Miss A. B. Jordan, Mrs. Wav E. and Mr. C. M. Hoy, Miss M. Pyke, Mrs. E. W. Sheffield, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle, Mrs. D. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. K. Kobylinski, Mr. C. Mackinley, Miss K. Lindsay, Miss Huggins, Mrs. T. A. Craven, Mr. G. S. Jensen, Mr. W. R. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morling, Mr. A. M. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bugge, Mr. E. David, Mr. F. A. Douglas, Mr. J. B. Whitehead, Mrs. W. R. Booth, Mr. W. C. Brinton, Miss Ward, Dr. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hussey, Rev. E. J. Galvin, Dr. H. B. Neagle, Mr. F. R. O'Brien, Mr. W. W. Enoch.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing for Chefoo:—Mr. J. and Mrs. Lake. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Chen, Mrs. Begley, and Mr. A. S. Baskeet. For Chefoo:—Miss H. F. North, Messrs. J. F. Williams, W. H. Tipton, J. Speicher and J. B. Hipps.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiwo for Kiukiang:—Dr. W. H. and Mrs. Venable, Mr. W. Master S. and Miss C. Reimert, Misses E. O. Sawyer and E. McNeil. For Hankow:—Miss E. Jenkins, Rev. Thacher Souder, and Mr. R. C. Groves.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Tientsin:—Mrs. Fano and baby, Mrs. H. Bourbonion, Messrs. Pomeroy, P. Marchant and J. Chisholm. For Chefoo: Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Berthet, and Master Edward Wells. For Weihaiwei: — Mr. and Mrs. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelton.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 p.	June 15	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
8 li	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	June 5	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel
Y T P D	June 3	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.				Cake

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.

Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
June 14	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
June 15	Japan	Brodmead	3616	Br.		OWSB
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 14	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
June 11	Japan	Fumi maru	1509	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	USB
June 16	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
June 16	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 17	Foochow	Haean	837	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
June 3	Swatow	Iehang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
June 14	Japan	Itsukushima maru	2809	Jap.	A. T. Co.	10 p
June 16	Amoy	Irene	526	Br.	B. & S.	KLYW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kiuling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 11	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 15	New York	Kioto	4020	Jap.	M. B. K.	SOCW
June 16	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 16	Japan	Katori maru	6161	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B XII
June 15	Hongkong	Lachow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 7	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	HYPW
June 15	Christiania	Nippon	2521	Sw.	E. A. C.	10 p
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1340	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	8 VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
June 10	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
June 16	New York	St. Bede		Br.	Dodwell	
June 16	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
June 15	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
June 16	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
June 16	Japan	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines

To

Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	July	4
Empress of Russia	"	14
Empress of Japan	July	28
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Monteagle	Sept.	2
Empress of Russia	Sept.	8
Empress of Japan	Sept.	22
Empress of Asia	Oct.	6
Empress of Russia	Nov.	3

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle. Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

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AUG. 26. NOV. 1.

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Business and Official Notices

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SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

AT a Meeting of the Directors held on June 15th, 1916, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent (which equals 15 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after 3rd July, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th June to 3rd July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

China Realty Company, Ltd.

Secretaries & General Managers.

10124

SPONGES.

The Palace Hotel Barber at the corner of the Bund and Nanking Road is showing the finest collection of large Honeycomb Sponges at $2 each. The price of equal quality is $6 at any other store in town.

10071 J 18

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New Shipment per s/s "Idomenous" just received at

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Made up in shirts, Underwear and Pyjamas, also by the yard.

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9625

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

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A. 133 Szechuen Road,

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In The Wake Of The News

New York State had no part in the election of the first President of the United States. For some years following the establishment of the Federal Government the Legislatures of most of the States chose the Presidential Electors, the people voting for them only indirectly, their choice being expressed by their votes for legislators. A deadlock between the Senate and the Assembly prevented the selection of Electors from that State. Rhode Island and North Carolina had not yet ratified the Constitution, so Washington was elected the first time by the votes of only ten of the thirteen States.

New York was the scene of the first inauguration, however. Washington took the oath on the portico of Federal Hall, on the present site of the Sub-Treasury at Wall and Nassau streets, April 30, 1789. Immediately following this ceremony he retired within the building and delivered an address to Congress, which met in Federal Hall in those days. John Admas, the second President, also addressed Congress in person, but Jefferson broke the custom which President Wilson has revived. Jefferson stigmatized that form of address as monarchical and put his message in writing.

If Diogenes were to return to earth this year it is believed his quest for an honest man might be rewarded in a visit to Newark. In the official publication advertising the town's 250th anniversary celebration the population was recorded as 399,999. By exaggerating to the extent of only 1,000 the committee could have given Newark a population of 400,000, but this would not have been in accordance with the findings of Uncle Sam's census takers.

The French are thinking of reducing the age limit of their Generals. There would seem to have been more excuse for this in the old days, before motor cars came on the scene and Generals were compelled to ride horseback. The average age of the senior German Generals is 63.5 years, that of the French 60.5 and of the British 53.9.

Though Major-Gen. Funston, in command on the Mexican border, is only 51, and Brig.-Gen. Pershing, leader of the expedition against Villa, is 56, the average age of the American Major Generals is 59.9 years. Scott, Chief of Staff, is 63; Carter and Murray, are 65, Barry is 61, Bell 60 and Wood 56.

Generally speaking, the operations of both the Union and the Confederate forces in the civil war were directed by young men. Sheridan was only 33 at the time of his memorable ride from Winchester. McClellan was not quite 36 when he became commander of the Army of the Potomac. Jackson was 39 when he fell mortally wounded at Fredericksburg. Grant was 43 when he received Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Sherman was 44 when he led the march through Georgia. Bragg was 46 when he commanded the Confederates at Missionary Ridge. Meade, at Gettysburg, was 48. But Lee was 58 when the war ended and Johnston was 59 when he was killed at Shiloh.

Alexander the Great's active military career began when he was only 18 years old and ended at 33; Hannibal's lasted from 13 to 47; Caesar's from 40 to 55; Gustavus's from 16 to 38; Frederick's from 28 to 51, and Napoleon's from 27 to 46. When 35 years old Napoleon said of himself: "One has only a certain time for war. I shall be good for it but six years more; then even I shall stop." His downward career began when he was 40.

Georges Clemenceau, who praised President Wilson and his note in an issue of L'Homme Libre a few days ago, lived in this city for a few years just after 1866. He had rooms in Twelfth street between Seventh and Eighth avenues and sought to establish himself as a physician in the Washington Square neighborhood. Among the earliest impressions that he gained were that "the Americans have no general ideas and no good coffee," but experience taught him that he was wrong in at least one particular, for he became a habitue of Pfaff's, an old German restaurant where the cocee was renowned. Clemenceau visited the Astor Library almost daily and there is still preserved a copy of his thesis on anatomy bearing the inscription, "Presented to the Astor Library by the author, G. Clemenceau, New York, October 12, 1867."

For two years and a half he taught the French language and literature in Miss Aiken's school for girls at Stamford, Conn., and there fell in love with one of the pupils, Miss Mary Plummer, the daughter of a physician of Springfield, Mass. They were married in 1869 and in the next year the future statesman took his bride to France. Though there were several children the marriage did not prove happy and Mme. Clemenceau obtained a divorce. Dr. Clemenceau married again a few years later.

The last secret session of the British House of Commons, previous to that of a few nights ago, when the general compulsion bill was discussed, is believed to have been as far back as 1879. It took place just after the murder of the Earl of Leitrim. A member was painting the dead man's notorious character when a colleague moved that strangers be excluded. This was carriod and the ensuing debate was never reported.

Nowadays strangers can be removed from the house only on a division or at the discretion of the Speaker. Before 1875 a single member could cause the galleries to be cleared merely by whispering to the Speaker, "I spy strangers." It so happened that on one occasion when such action was taken King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, was present to hear a debate on the deceased wife's sister bill and had to withdraw with all the other non-members. This was too much for the House, which soon changed the method of introducing executive sessions.

A report that the Kaiser's Government is buying all the church bells in Germany, intending to melt them for war purposes, came only a few days before the news of the revolt in Ireland. A peculiar interest attaches to the bells which tourists and collectors find in Ireland. It is said that it was St. Patrick who taught the monks and craftsmen how to make bells after he had gone to the Emerald Isle in 440. Many of the early bells remain and are examples of exquisite decoration. A copy of the bell cover of St. Patrick is now in the South Kensington museum and is a perfect example of Celtic art, while the silver bell of St. Mora, in the Wallace collection, is hardly less interesting. It is of a unique style, with its filigreed ornaments plaited and twisted and interlaced.

The prophet Ezekiel, whom Col. Roosevelt has been quoting in recent weeks, also is remotely associated with the Allies's military operations in Mesopotamia, inasmuch as he was buried in the traditional sepulchre of Shem, near Bagdad. Ezekiel continues to sway the Oriental spirit and his tomb has been for centuries a favorite place of pilgrimage for Mohammedans as well as Jews. The mausoleum has been ascribed to King Jehoiachin, but is now believed to have been built by the Khalifs. It has inspired two Arabic poems by Al-Harizi.

The report that British airmen dropped 18,000 pounds of food on Kutel-Amara before the garrison surrendered, inevitably suggests the Biblical reference to manna from heaven. The notion of the Arabs that manna was a dew deposited on the leaves of shrubs is a reminder that the phenomenon of honey dew on the leaves of the elm is to be found in the United States. It may be observed on hot and dry days in August. The upper surface of the leaves becomes varnished with a soluble sweet gum which hardens in the sun. The Persians gather a kind of manna from a leguminous plant by shaking its branches or picking the leaves and beating them gently over a cloth when dry. Throughout Persia and Afghanistan manna is harvested from different trees and shrubs. It is eaten as a sweetmeat and is exported to India. But the manna of commerce, obtained from a small tree known as the manna ash, comes chiefly from Sicily.

As a Presidential candidate (if he may be regarded as a candidate when he has not signified his willingness to run) who has not often voted, Henry Ford had a precedent in Zachary Taylor, who, it is said, never voted at all until after his election as President. But the analogy ends there. Whereas such political strength as Mr. Ford enjoys appears to be born of his efforts to promote peace, Taylor was elected because of his valor and success as commander in the war with Mexico.

SHIPPING TRANSFERS

Mr. A. T. Cropley, Sup. 3rd engineer of the Suisang has gone acting 2nd officer on the Choysang.

Mr. I. S. Holmes, 2nd engineer of the Choysang is on leave.

Mr. W. J. Hanna, new appointment, has gone Sup. 3rd engineer on the Suisang.

Mr. . Hancock, new appointment, has gone Sup. 3rd engineer on the Yatshing.

Mr. G. Atkinson, new appointment, has gone 3rd engineer on the Suisang.

Mr. A. McMillan, 3rd engineer of the Suisang, has resigned.

Mr. H. E. Lofley, Chief engineer of the Chipshing, has gone on the Cheongshing.

Mr. J. D. Carnie, Chief engineer of the Cheongshing, has gone on the Chipshing.

Mr. H. Cunningham, from reserve, has gone 2nd engineer on the Wosang.

Mr. J. T. Jones, new appointment, has gone 3rd engineer on the Cheongshing.

Mr. J. Leach, 3rd engineer of the Cheongshing, has resigned.

Mr. S. Smith, 2nd officer of the Hsinming, has gone Chief officer on the Kwangchi.

Mr. C. Smith, Chief officer of the Hsinyu, has gone Chief officer on the Kiangyung.

Mr. W. Hanford, 2nd officer of the Haean, has gone Chief officer on the same ship.

Mr. J. C. Bos, 2nd officer on the Kwangchi, has gone 2nd officer on the Hsinkong.

Mr. P. Nunstedt, 2nd officer on the Taishun, has gone 2nd officer on the Kwangchi.

Mr. J. H. Davey, Chief officer on the Poochi, has gone Chief officer on the Feiching.

Mr. E. Bye, 2nd officer on the Kwanglee, has gone 2nd officer on the Poochi.

Mr. A. Vielson, 2nd officer on the Poochi, has gone Chief officer on the Poochi.

Mr. J. C. Perren, Chief officer on the Anping, has gone Chief officer on the Hsinfung.

Mr. A. R. Newburgh, Chief officer on the Hsinfung, has gone Chief officer on the Anping.

Mr. R. O. Taylor, from reserve, has gone 4th engineer on the Kiangshin.

Mr. W. Fothergill, 2nd engineer of the Poochi, has gone 2nd engineer on the Kiangteen.

Mr. C. Lyons, from reserve, has gone acting 3rd engineer on the Poochi.

Mr. R. Scott, 2nd engineer of the Kiangteen has gone Chief engineer on the Poochi.

Mr. W. Schuiltfinke, 3rd engineer on the Poochi, has gone acting 2nd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. W. Kerr, 2nd engineer of the Hsin Peking, has gone home on leave.

Mr. D. H. Mileohin, has gone 2nd engineer on the Tungting.

Mr. P. Agnew, 2nd engineer on the Kinling, has gone 2nd engineer on the Tungting.

Mr. G. Collins, 2nd engineer on the Tungting, has gone 2nd engineer on the Hsin Peking.

Mr. I. Callender, 3rd engineer on the Hsin Peking, has gone 3rd engineer on the Hsin Peking.

Mr. W. Paton, from leave has gone Chief officer on the Poyang.

Mr. W. J. Hadge, Chief officer on the Poyang has gone on leave.

Correspondence

"The Most Generous City"

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—In your report of Mr. Siffert's speech at the conclusion of the singing of the Belgian National Anthem, on Wednesday you state that Mr. Siffert said that Shanghai "was the most generous city in the world." I did not hear that remark although I was quite close to the speaker, and in contradiction to such an idea I would point out that in Sydney, Australia, my home town, the subscription to the Belgian Fund alone to May 17 totalled £384,875 which is a monthly average since the war started of £18,400. Of course the population of that city is approximately fifty times greater than the allied population of Shanghai, but I leave it to you if Shanghai has given anything like the same proportion.

I might add that the "Polish Fund" in the same city on the same date amounted to £88,000 and the Fund for our Allies to £155,100.

I am, yours, etc.,

Australian.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on June 13, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	16-20
Pomfret	,,	16-20
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	20-25
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	40-50
Eggs	per doz.	15-16
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	60-1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	15-20
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	none
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	none
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	20-25
Apricots	,,	10-14
Bananas	,,	6-8
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Mangoes	each	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	16-20
Peaches	,,	8-10
Persimmons	,,	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	,,	30
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2- 3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	,,	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1- 2
Cabbages	each	3- 4
Celery	per bunch	2- 3
Carrots	,,	3- 4
Cauliflower	each	5- 8
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	per lb.	5- 6
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	,,	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	2- 3
Tomatoes	,,	12-15
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$3.80
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Barn	,,	$1.80
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				8
7						
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				10
9						
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10,12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	A.M.
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	A.M.
arr.	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.09	2.53
dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.58	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.36		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell

At No. 2056 North Szechuen Road

Opposite the Singer Sewing Machine Company

ON

Monday, the 19th June,

at 10 a.m.

All the Stock-in-Trade and Fixtures of this STORE

Comprising ;—

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Perfumes, Socks, Combs, Underwear, Singlets, Mirrors, and Show Cases,

ALSO

A long line of

Household Furniture

On View Sunday, the 18th instant. Catalogues on the premises.

10092-J-18

S. S. SHIMIZU

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

BEEF

From Tsingtao.

Families, Hotels and Steamers supplied at very low rates.

K2270 Boone Road (corner of Miller Road).

Tel. 1936. 10152

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I sold my interest in the Charles E. Hale Co., San Francisco, Cal., August First, 1915, and have had no interest in said Company since then.

(Signed) Charles E. Hale,
51-53 Main Street,
San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

9905

FRESH BUTTER

All possible requirements are fully met by the following three Brands of fresh Butter :—

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Fresh and pure and never fails to give entire satisfaction. The highest standard in Butter.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." Ten cents per lb. cheaper. A good reliable Butter.

"O K" Brand

Next in quality to "Meadow," 10 cents per lb. cheaper. A good sound Butter: may be used for table or for cooking.

These three Butters are imported by us in cold-storage, kept in our own cold-storage and supplied to the Retailers in small quantities every day or, if desired, four times daily, thus ensuring FRESHNESS.

May be obtained of all Retailers.

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Agents,

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road,

Shanghai, 7th June, 1916. 10063

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener

Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER

Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

SHANGHAI—HANGCHOW—NINGPO RAILWAY

Resumption of Full Train Service

On and from Sunday, the 18th June, 1916, the full Train Service will be resumed according to the present Time Table, with the following exception:—

No. 9 "Up" Express:

		New timing.	Old timing.
Zah Kou	dep.	14.25	15.10
Hangchow	dep.	14.50	15.36
Kashing	dep.	16.41	17.26
Sungkiang	dep.	17.47	18.32
Sha ghai South	arr.	18.30	19.15

By Order,
J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

June 17th, 1961.

10142 J.21.

Taiping Rubber Estate, Limited (1913).

INTERIM DIVIDEND.

THE Directors of The Taiping Rubber Estate, Limited (1913), have declared an interim Dividend on the current year's working of 10% on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 28th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 27th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Shanghai, 17th June, 1916.

10144 J-27

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Friday, the 30th June, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, when the Directors' Report and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1916, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from 22nd June to July 1st, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.

10143

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

White Zinc Paint
White Lead Paint
Red Lead Paint

made by

W. H. C.—Hubbuck—Blundell Spence

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

Grand Hotel Kalee, Shanghai

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MOST CENTRAL PART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, OPPOSITE THE MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS

EACH WITH PRIVATE BATH ATTACHED

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

EXCELLENT ATTENDANCE AND COOKING

ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

THE GREAT AIM OF THE MANAGEMENT IS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC OF THE VERY BEST, BOTH IN COMFORT AND AT TABLE

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class **$30.**—Return **$45.**
2 Class **$20.**—Return **$30.**

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

SITUATIONS WANTED

A YOUNG Chinese, having good experience in business, bookkeeping, Customs and shipping work, typing and correspondence, desires engagement. Good recommendation. No objection to small Salary for a start. Apply to Henry, 23, Woosung Road.

SOAP EXPERT, shortly disengaged, makes all soaps and special lines. Can erect and work large or small factory. Competent, energetic; best credentials. Apply Soaps. Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

10117

YOUNG LADY seeks post as governess or house-keeper in family. Hotel or travel. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS

10126 J 20

YOUNG LADY, with considerable experience in stenography and general office work, is open for engagement from the 1st July. Please apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

10127 J 23

POSITION WANTED by a young man, at present employed. Experienced bookkeeper and quick at figures. Knowledge of typewriting. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

10121 J 18

LOST

STRAYED, black and white Japanese dog, on Rue Ratard; male, with only one eye. Will finder kindly inform The Shanghai Flora, 88, Szechuen Road.

10120 J 18

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, violin teacher for two children (beginners). Apply to Box 438. THE CHINA PRESS.

10140 J 21

MRS. S. E. TAYLOR, representative teacher, Effa Ellis Perfield music system. will conduct summer classes, or private tuition if preferred, at her studio, 89, Bubbling Well Road, beginning July 1st.

10141 J 18 25

ADVERTISER wants lessons in higher class bookkeeping. Please reply to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

10128 J 18

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.

10122 J 23

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

9990

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9991

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J 30

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 13

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9403

Nos. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens TO LET

for the summer, one room with bathroom and all comforts

10070

DAYLIGHT SAVING OFFICE HOURS: Live nearer your business, by taking board and residence in a CENTRAL, quiet and COOL locality. Terms:—Double: $150.00; single $110.00. also $90.00. Apply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

10145 J 21

TO LET, July 1st, large furnished room, facing south, verandah and bathroom, good board, also small room. English family. 31, Boone Rood.

10138 J 18

TO LET, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached; also attic. Moderate terms. Apply Mrs. George Pearson, 17, Quinsan Gardens.

10134 J 20

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms, with board, Western district. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

10122 J 22

TO LET, Western district, well-furnished bedroom, private bathroom attached and all modern conveniences. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

10118 J 18

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. Furnished room to let, facing south, with bathroom attached. With or without board. Central location. 'Phone 2650.

10110 J 21

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

9992

HOUSES TO LET

BROADWAY TERRACE, 5-roomed houses in Broadway. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

10111

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

10080 J 36

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: Competent, experienced stenographer, either sex: Apply by letter, giving references. Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED to hear from a foreigner acquainted with glass manufacturing. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.

10116 J 18

WANTED, a young man as assistant to factory manager, living quarters and food will be provided at factory. pply by letter only, giving particulars of age, previous experience, if any, and nationality to 3-e, Peking Road, The A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., Agents and General Managers, Middleton & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

10073 J 18

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10052 T.F

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, room and board, by neutral, in German family. State rate per week. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

10131 J 18

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, Philippine band, for one week, commencing July 10th, 6 to 12 p.m. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

10129 J 20

WANTED, Cinema for one week, commencing July 10th, 6 to 12 p.m. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.

10129 J 20

FOR SALE, newly renovated victoria. Price Taels 150. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

10123 J 21

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motorcycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10107 J T.F.

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The Latest Barefoot Beauty

Mlle. Astafieva of Russia, Whose Feet Are Called Perfect

LONDON, in spite of Zeppelins, is much interested in a new beauty, Mlle. Seraphine Astafieva—a Russian dancer.

Mlle. Astafieva is notable for her eyes, her wonderful grace and figure, but most of all for her feet. These latter have been declared to be absolutely perfect, and Mlle. Astafieva gives every one a chance to see for themselves.

She was a member of the Russian Imperial Ballet. Three interesting poses of her appear on this page.

Mlle. Astafieva as the Fire Bird in the Russian Ballet of That Name

The New Russian Beauty in a Pose of the New Indian Ballet "The Pursuit," Showing Her Extraordinary Eyes

Mlle. Astafieva Exhibiting the Feet That Have Made Her Famous

READ It Here Now---Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

The New Exploits of Elaine

A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Featuring

Miss Pearl White.....Elaine Dodge

Mr. Arnold Daly.....“Craig Kennedy”

The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction

Mr. Edwin Arden.....Wu-Fang

The Chinese Master Criminal

Written by Arthur B. Reeve

The Well-Known Novelist and the Creator of the “Craig Kennedy” Stories

Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. W. Goddard, Author of “The Perils of Pauline”

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders and other crimes. The principal clue to the criminals is a warning letter, which is sent the victims, signed with a “clutching hand.” The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the wealthy insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplishes is told by his friend, Jameson, a newspaper man.

Each chapter deals with a new plot against the lives of Kennedy and Elaine, but each time the master criminal is defeated by the marvelous skill of Kennedy. At last Kennedy discovers the Clutching Hand to be Elaine's trusted lawyer Bennett. His identity known, he flees to the den of a Chinese criminal, who had assisted him in many of his criminal operations.

After the Chinaman forces Bennett to tell the secret hiding place of his stolen wealth, he gives him a potion which will suspend animation for months. In this unconscious state, Kennedy sees Bennett and supposes him dead. It is the cunning displayed by these Chinese criminals in preventing Kennedy from locating Bennett's fortune, that bring new perils to Elaine.

CHAPTER XVI.

IN an opium den down in a cellar in the heart of Chinatown, Long Sin lay in a bunk, contemplating what form of revenge he might suggest to his master, Wu Fang.

About him were many Chinese and even white men, all dreaming dreams of the great things they would do, dreams which were dissipated into ashes, even as the drug in the pipes which gave them their shadowy forms.

Hop Ling, the proprietor, was just about hand Long Sin a pipe with a half-cooked pill, when a well-dressed white man entered and stood gazing about. The other occupants of the room eyed him with suspicion and Long Sin, catching sight of him as Hop handed him the pipe joined in the general scrutiny.

“See, a white devil,” he muttered to Hop under his breath, calling his attention to the stranger.

Hop Ling moved forward and accosted the newcomer. “Why does the white man visit us?” he asked suavely, though coldly.

“I am Jack Sprague, the aviator,” replied the visitor, still looking about. “I smoke the stuff for my nerves. Come across with a pipe, Boss.”

Hop considered a moment, then at a nod from Long Sin whose opinion he valued highly, led Sprague over to an empty bunk nearby.

Long Sin continued to eye the stranger critically. Finally as Sprague settled himself, the Chinaman pulled himself out of his bunk and moved to the airman.

“How are you?” greeted Long Sin in English.

It was Sprague's turn now to be suspicious of Long Sin with his sinister face.

“You are an aviator?” pursued the Chinaman.

Sprague nodded. “You said it,” he replied in laconic slang.

“You fly for money?” insinuated Long Sin.

“You bet—enough of it,” returned Sprague, now interested.

Long Sin squatted down and they talked and smoked. Half an hour later, Jack Sprague, his nerve restored and his cupidity aroused by the promises of Long Sin, accompanied his new friend out of the hop joint.

They passed through the narrow streets of the Chinese quarter and finally entered what looked like a squalid tenement. There Long Sin nodded and whispered to a servant, and a moment later they were admitted to an anteroom of Wu Fang, the Serpent.

“Master,” bowed Long Sin as Wu received him, “I have here a man whom we may use.”

Wu nodded graciously to Sprague, while his slave bent down and whispered in his ear in deep gutturals, moving his hands in expressive circles through the air. Wu's brow clouded, but at last he seemed to catch the idea.

“You mean, then, that he flies?” he asked.

Long Sin nodded. “Not only does he fly, master,” he said, “but from his aeroplane he can drop anything and hit a mark.”

He made a motion with spread fingers as though a bomb had been thrown out into the air and had burst.

“Come with me,” beckoned Wu to Sprague, as he put on his street clothes to go out.

* * *

Somewhat earlier in the day, Lieutenant Waters of the Army, who had already interested Kennedy in a new explosive of his own invention, trodite, had invited Craig to visit the fort on Staten Island at which he was stationed, and Craig had taken Elaine down on a visit.

They saw about everything that was to be seen, but the thing that interested Kennedy most was, of course, the explosive and the handling of it. In a storeroom of the fort, not the regular magazine but a large building that was being used temporarily, the party paused a moment to watch a number of soldiers wheeling in packages from a railroad siding near the fort, handling the stuff very carefully.

Elaine picked up from a pile on a table a peculiar pointed instrument with a weighted head.

“That is one of the new aeroplane arrows that are being used in the European war,” explained the Lieutenant.

“How interesting,” remarked Elaine. “How are they used?”

Lieutenant Waters picked up one and threw it on the floor. It stuck in the wood, quivering.

They stood for a moment chatting, then passed on until at last they came again to the entrance to the grounds of the fort where a sentry, pacing back and forth, saluted.

“Thank you so much,” said Elaine as she gave Lieutenant Waters her hand.

“Yes indeed,” agreed Craig, “we have had a most interesting visit. By the way, Lieutenant, come to my laboratory tomorrow morning. I would like to show you one or two very novel effects that I have been able to get from your invention.”

“I shall be delighted,” returned Lieutenant Waters, as they parted.

Just below the gate, on the slope, was a pile of pipes. None of the party noticed, but in one of the pipes, lying flat on his stomach, was a short, undersized Chinaman, one of the emissaries of Wu Fang, Sing Lee by name. With keen ear he was listening eagerly to all that Kennedy said.

No sooner had Craig and Elaine disappeared than Sing Lee, watching his chance while the sentry's back was turned, crept out of his hiding place and darted behind another shelter further along.

He kept it up until at last he was out of sight of the sentry, shadowing Elaine and Craig.

* * *

I was busy pounding out a story for the Star when Craig, having left Elaine at the Dodge house after their visit to the fort, returned to the laboratory.

“Hard at it, I see, Walter,” he greeted as he entered, ruffling up his hair playfully.

“Well, I'm glad to see somebody happy,” I returned for I had been wrestling hard with the English language and was tired.

He threw off his coat and drew on his acid-stained smock, then went over to the window to take up a test which his trip with Elaine had interrupted.

“What's the matter?” I asked, watching him.

“Nothing,” he replied absently.

But I knew that he was day dreaming of Elaine.

I rose and lighted a cigarette. As I struck the match, I happened to glance out of the open window. There in the sunlight, I could see what looked like the reflection of a mirror across the street in an empty loft.

“Ouch!” I cried, as the match burned down to my fingers.

“Well?” demanded Craig impatiently at the breaking up of his reverie. “What's the matter with you?”

“Look out of the window, Craig,” I cried excitedly moving over closer to him and taking his arm. “I believe some one is watching us from that empty loft across the street.”

“Wait a minute,” he cautioned, now thoroughly alive to the situation. “Stoop down. We'd better not be seen looking over.”

As we dodged out of the line of vision, Kennedy seized the periscope which we had used often before and put its jointed sections together. On hands and knees we started across the floor until we had come directly under the window.

Craig raised the periscope slowly and gazed through it. There, sure enough, as I had guessed, in the loft of the old warehouse down the street could be seen the reflection of the lenses of a pair of glasses in the sunlight. In surprise we crept back and stood up.

“What is it, do you think?” I asked. “What shall we do?”

Kennedy did not answer, but continued to revolve the strange thing in his mind.

The fact was that no sooner had Craig entered the laboratory than the same spying Sing Lee who had followed his every movement at the fort, came cautiously down the street. He stopped before the laboratory, paused a moment then went on.

A moment later the young Chinaman had entered the empty loft diagonally across the street from us. Locking the door carefully, he went to the window and cautiously peered out.

Then he went to a cupboard nearby and opened it. From a shelf he took a pair of opera glasses and returned to the window, levelling them at our laboratory and searching intently. There he could see Kennedy at work by the window, starting his experiment.

Sing Lee was still gazing through the glasses out of the window when he heard some one approaching his outside door. A short, a long and a short tap, the secret code, told him that it was his master, the Serpent, himself.

Lee jumped to the door and flung it open. Wu Fang, followed by Long Sin and Sprague, entered.

“Where is Kennedy; is he there?” demanded Wu.

“Yes—see—master,” returned the young Chinaman, turning toward the window.

They all moved over and took up the field glasses in turn.

“Where has he been today?” queried Wu.

“At the fort on Staten Island with the white girl and a man, Lieutenant Waters. They are coming to the workshop across the street tomorrow to see some Western magic with a thing named trodite that explodes.”

At the word “explodes,” Wu glanced quickly at Sprague.

“I have a plan,” he remarked subtly, gathering them all about him and assigning separate parts to each as he outlined it.

* * *

That night at the fort all was quiet.

In the railroad yards nearby stood a freight train on a siding where it had been drilled late, loaded with a fresh consignment of the new explosive, trodite, from the mills.

A sentry was pacing up and down the cinders beside the train when a very pretty girl made her way along the tracks.

“Can you tell me the way to the trolley?” she asked.

It was a perfectly simple question. But there was no mistaking the look she gave him. It was Flirty Florrie. She did not want the trolley. She wanted to flirt, and she used her eyes effectively.

“Two blocks to the left, madam,” the sentry returned, setting his face sternly, for he had a sweetheart quite the equal of Flirty.

But while Flirty had engaged his attention, Sin Lee had come out of a hiding place near the yards and had managed to sneak back of the shadow of the cars.

Still keeping in the shadow as the sentry paced up and down, he looked stealthily about until he saw a chance, then unlocked the door of the car, and entered, closing it safely.

A few minutes later, laden with as much of the trodite as he could well carry and a bundle of heavy aero arrows he stole away as silently as he had come.

* * *

It was well after midnight when Kennedy and I were preparing to leave the laboratory. I was just about to switch off the lights when Kennedy raised his hand to stop me.

The faraway look on his face told me that he had heard a peculiar noise. He looked quickly at the ceiling.

“Listen, Walter,” he cautioned.

I did. There was a noise above us on the roof, apparently as though some one had slid off.

Craig switched out the light himself and went quickly over to the table where he had left the periscope. Carefully putting it together again, he tiptoed over to the window, put the periscope out and slowly raised it to the roof.

We gazed through the eye-piece. A large white circle had been painted on our roof.

“What does it mean?” I queried.

Kennedy was in a brown study. Suddenly he clapped his hands.

“I think I have it,” he exclaimed. “Walter, take this turpentine. Go up and scrub the circle out. If you need more, get it. Only, remove every trace of the circle.”

I took the turpentine and a stiff brush that was lying on a table and went to work.

While I was scrubbing away for dear life at the fresh paint on our roof, Kennedy secured a large can of white paint and a brush and stealthily made his way to the rear of the old warehouse across the street. A moment's reconnoitering was all that was necessary. Kennedy found a shed from which it was easy to get to the roof. There he set to work, too, immediately, painting a large circle on the warehouse exactly like that on our own roof which I was erasing.

Quite early the next morning, however, we got around to the laboratory again, to prepare for the visit of Lieutenant Waters in response Kennedy's cordial invitation to witness the experiments with trodite.

Our speaking tube sounded finally and I answered it. It was Elaine, Aunt Josephine and Lieutenant Waters who had all arrived at the same time.

“Most peculiar thing, Kennedy,” remarked the Lieutenant after the greetings were over. “We had a robbery at the fort last night—or rather, not exactly at the fort, for that would be impossible, but from a freight car in the yards.”

“What did they get?” asked Craig.

“Some trodite—enough to blow up a house, and some of those aeroplane arrows.”

“H'm,” considered Kennedy, gazing involuntarily at the ceiling, and thinking doubtless of the white circle that had been on the roof. “I think I shall have to come out and look over. You have no idea who did it?”

“Not a clue. I wish you would run over to the fort.”

“Listen!” cautioned Craig.

Outside we could hear a buzz, as though a gigantic cicada were predicting warm weather. It was a peculiar sound and Kennedy seemed to recognize it instantly. He sprang to the window and strained his eyes up at the sky.

“Look!” he exclaimed, pointing.

We crowded about the window. There was an aeroplane passing over the city.

Instantly I knew what it all meant—the robbery at the fort, the white circle on our roof, the aeroplane.

“Craig,” I whispered in alarm, “can't we get out in time yet? They're going to blow us all up with an air torpedo.”

Kennedy merely shook his head. “Wait!” he returned confidently. “Just watch that warehouse over there.”

We riveted our eyes on it. It was an anxious moment.

Already, had we known it, Sing Lee had quietly let himself into the loft, taken the glasses from the cupboard, and levelled them again at us in the laboratory.

Meanwhile, Sprague, of whom we learned later, had started his aeroplane flying from his hangar in the suburbs, and was now speeding over the city. As he passed, he peered down, looking eagerly for the target—the white circle. With one hand he grasped the levers firmly, while in the other he held an aviator's bomb full of the deadly trodite.

At last he saw the target—a huge white circle on a two-story building far below. With expert precision he let go the bomb and the deadly engine of destruction swooped down.

Straight to its mark it went.

The old warehouse across from us rocked with the detonation. It seemed as if the whole top of it were blown to pieces.

The bomb that had been meant to destroy the laboratory had, by the quick change of the white circles, destroyed the hangout and the emissary of the Serpent!

* * *

Half an hour later, Long Sin was nervously reporting to Wu Fang in the secret den in Chinatown.

“That white devil, Kennedy, has defeated us again. Master,” he said deprecatingly.

“Again?” demanded Wu, his face livid with anger.

“Yes, Master. He saw the circle—wiped it out—and painted a new one on the warehouse. The bomb fell on that—and Sing was killed.”

“Some one shall pay for that,” hissed Wu.

A servant entered.

“Ah—that white bird-man is here now,” cried Wu. “Show him in.”

“Sprague had seen the explosion and the rending of the roof below him and, mounting high in the sky, had circled about and flown off. Unaware of the mistake that had been made, he had come to receive his pay.

He entered smiling confidently. But they did not congratulate him as he had expected, and he stopped, surprised. Instead, the two Chinamen glared at him furiously.

“Wh-what's the matter?” he managed to blurt out.

“Enough,” thundered Long Sin. “Why, you blew up the wrong house and killed one of the trusted few.

“Wrong house?” repeated Sprague. “No, no. I saw the bomb strike within the white circle.”

“Kennedy must have changed the circles,” he cried stoutly in desperation. “Only that could have saved him. If I failed,” he went on, pleading, “it was a mistake. Listen—I will make it good.”

“How?” demanded Wu, replacing the knife to the evident relief of Sprague.

“If you will come with me, I will show you—absolutely.”

A hasty conference of the two celestials ended in their putting on their street clothes, and they went out.

Far uptown, on the East Side, Sprague led them, until they came to a little machine shop kept by a foreigner, Anton Schmidt.

As Sprague led in Wu and Long Sin, the elderly and bespectacled inventor was at work at a bench.

“Good morning,” introduced Sprague.

“What can I do for you, gentlemen?” asked Schmidt.

“I wish you'd show us your new gyroscope stabilizer,” asked Sprague.

Schmidt proudly led them to a corner. In an aluminum case was a peculiar little fly-wheel set on gimbals so that it could rotate in any plane.

The inventor started it going.

“Press down on it,” suggested Schmidt.

Wu did so. The uncanny little wheel seemed actually to resent being forced to move out of the plane in which it had been started rotating. Try as they would, they could not budge it, though it moved readily anywhere, when not revolving. It was a most weird mechanical contrivance. They watched it eagerly.

“You know,” explained Schmidt to Wu, “that when the gyroscope is started rotating in one plane, it tends always to keep in that plane.”

“With that steady my airship,” put in Sprague, “there will be no chance for a mistake the next time. We can aim perfectly.”

“Of course,” went on Schmidt, with all the pride of an inventor, “it is enclosed in this case, in a vacuum when in use and there is so little friction that it will run a long time alone when the power is off.”

“Can it be placed on any aeroplane—on Sprague's?” asked Wu.

“With very little trouble, sir.”

“I'll buy it, then,” agreed Wu, quickly producing the money. “Have it packed up. Sprague will give you directions where to send it.”

* * *

After the explosion in the warehouse, Kennedy, thoroughly alarmed for the safety of Elaine, had ordered me to accompany her on another visit to her cousin, Mary Brown, at their estate, Rockledge, near Lakewood, while he stayed in the city to help Lieutenant Waters trace down the robbery at the fort, if possible.

Thus it happened that that afternoon, early, we were leaving the Dodge house—Elaine, Mary Brown, who was in the city, and myself—in the Dodge car.

She had loaded me down with the pleasant burden of her painting kit, sketch box, folding easel, camp chair, and a large and gaudy sun-umbrella. Jennings followed us to the car with the luggage.

As we entered the car, we were all too happy at the idea of a holiday to notice that down the street was another young Chinaman, of the same tong as Sing Lee, who had been killed by the trodite bomb. Sam Lee was watching us intently, moving up closer, but always keeping in hiding.

“Go over the Forty-second Street ferry, Francois,” directed Elaine to the chauffeur. “Then we'll tell you just how to strike the best roads to Lakewood.”

The spying Sam waited to hear no more, but glided quietly up the street, as we shot down along the avenue to the ferry.

It was a delightful ride through the fresh green country and we arrived at Rockledge in good time, not very late in the afternoon.

Mary's father, Wellington Brown, a fine middle-aged man of the country gentleman type, welcomed us heartily as we drove up.

Rockledge was a handsome estate and the house was one of the show places of Lakewood. Accordingly Elaine lost no time in taking advantage of the recreation in the country which she had promised herself.

“You're starting early,” a merry voice called to me.

It was Mary Brown.

“Yes,” I explained. “Elaine wants to get out into the fields and woods, and I'm waiting for her. You haven't seen her—oh—here she is now.”

Elaine came tripping gaily out on the porch in the neatest of little sketching costumes.

“Won't you join us?” she asked Mary.

“Thank you. I'm afraid I can't yet. Father has got all tangled up in his accounts and I must help him straighten them out. He always does that when I'm not here to run the house.”

“Some parasol,” I bantered, opening the gay green and white striped shade. I shouldered it and paraded off with it while Elaine followed laughing. We walked along slowly, waving back now and then to Mary.

“Here,” she cried at last, “I'm going to do a landscape. Isn't that bit of hill beautiful? I want you over there—like that.”

“Am I landscape?” I laughed, setting up the easel and sticking the umbrella in the soft earth.

“Not exactly,” she laughed, “but I want you to emphasize the beauties of nature—by contrast. Now will you be good?”

* * *

Outside his hanger a rough shed with a runway before it Sprague was standing talking to Wu and Long Sin.

“See how they stick?” he said taking one of the aeroplane arrows which the unfortunate Sing Lee had stolen from the fort and throwing it down on the runway, where it buried itself in the wood and stuck there, quivering.

“You can imagine what a force gravity gives them when they fall from a height,” he went on. “Those grooves keep them always point down, and they are weighted, too. Take a can of them, empty it out. They spread like bird shot. You can't miss. And the one that strikes, well—good night!”

“Master!” interrupted a low voice differentially.

It was Sam, who has hurried to the hanger after watching Elaine and the rest of us ride off.

“Well?” demanded Wu.

“The girl, with another, her cousin, has gone with that slave of Kennedy to a place they call Lakewood, across the river.”

Wu, Long Sin, and Sprague looked at each other significantly, a moment. Then they moved over to the aeroplane before the hangar.

Though they did not know it, Kennedy had not been idle. With the aid of an agency of private detectives which he often employed for routine jobs, as well as the police and some secret service men, he had located and set a watch, with his characteristic thoroughness, on every aeroplane hangar in and about New York.

Even as the three plotters moved over to the aeroplane, one of Craig's detectives lay hidden directly under the runway into which Sprague had been dropping arrows.

“I'll make the flight to Lakewood easily,” he remarked, then tapping the bundle of arrows confidently added, “and it won't be long before Elaine and that fellow Jameson are settled, you bet.”

Wu had been much interested in the stabilizer, considering how much it added not only to the safety of the machine, but the accuracy in dropping things from it.

“I shall go with you,” he said at length laconically.

Sprague hesitated. He had not counted on having a passenger. But he did not dare to say so, or even suggest it.

“Very well,” he agreed, quickly. “Two of us will make it twice as certain.”

He climbed into the machine and Wu followed.

“Just twist it rapidly,” he gave orders to Long Sin and Sam, indicating how to start the propeller. “Then get out of line with the blades. They throw grease and stuff back with terrible force, close up.”

Quickly and gracefully the aeroplane ran a few feet along the ground, then, like the great mechanical bird that she was, rose lightly in the air and flew away—a little speck in the sky.

Kennedy's detective, from his hiding place, had not missed a motion. As the aeroplane disappeared and the two Chinamen left the field, he crawled out and quickly made his way down the road.

People at Lakewood may still recall the aeroplane that circled again and again over the town and the beautiful estates. Sprague finally located Wellington Brown's, but Elaine was not there and there was no use wasting the precious arrows on any one else. Wu peered about eagerly through a field glass.

“There they are—over on that hillside,” he muttered with a low, gutteral exclamation.

Sure enough, they could see Elaine under the umbrella quite conspicuously, with myself posed some feet away.

“Hurry—speed it up,” urged Wu of Sprague, indicating the exact spot.

* * *

Kennedy had hastened out to the fort even before our departure, and there he had met Lieutenant Waters. With some other officers and several soldiers, he went over the scene of the robbery of the car in the freight yards.

As they were examining the freight car, an orderly came running to them. “Is there a Professor Kennedy here?” he asked.

“Yes,” spoke up Craig. “I am Mr. Kennedy.”

“Some one on the telephone, sir. You can take it at the guard house. He says it's urgent.”

Craig hastened across with the orderly.

“I've located our man,” shouted his detective over the wire, “an aviator named Sprague—a crook and a dope fiend. Somehow they have found out that Miss Dodge has gone to Lakewood with Mr. Jameson Sprague has just gone in the aeroplane, carrying a bundle of aero arrows, with that Chinaman, Wu Fang.”

“The deuce!” muttered back Craig. “Well, you get the local police in force and surround the hangar. Arrest them if they return. I must get to Lakewood myself.”

He hung up the receiver and was about to dash out, when another idea occurred to him.

“Lakewood, 626,” he almost shouted at Long Distance. “Hello—oh, is that Mr. Brown? Is Elaine there? This is Kennedy. Gone sketching with Jameson? Well, for heaven's sake, find Jameson at once and tell him to keep Elaine under cover until I get there. Good bye.”

“Waters,” he called, as he hung up the receiver, “have you got a car here—a fast one?”

“Yes, I'll get you one—in a minute,” returned the lieutenant, hurrying out, followed nervously by Kennedy.

Standing by the fort entrance was an army automobile in which Waters had mounted an aeroplane gun for scouting about the country after aero spies. He leaped into the car and Craig followed.

“Take the Tottenville ferry. We're going to Lakewood,” cried Kennedy. “And let her out!”

* * *

Down at Lakewood, Mr. Brown, whose placid life was not accustomed to the high pressure under which we had been living, repeated the message to Mary.

“I'm not quite sure what he is

“They have an aero gun—they've hit us!”

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A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

talking about," he said doubtfully, still looking at the telephone and rubbing his head. "Where do you thing Elaine and Mr. Jameson are?"

"I don't know, but they started that way," pointed out Mary anxiously. "Father, we must find them. Mr. Kennedy would never have telephoned if it hadn't been important."

Elaine had been sketching only a few minutes when we heard a shout behind us. There was Mr. Brown, hatless, his hair flying, running toward us, waving his arms wildly.

"Mr. Kennedy has just called up," he panted breathlessly, "and asked me to tell you, Mr. Jameson, to get Elaine under cover and keep her there till he comes."

I looked at him amazed. What did it mean? Just then I heard a peculiar noise. It seemed to come from the sky. It was a noise, which, once heard, was never forgotten. I looked up, but could see nothing.

"There's an aeroplane somewhere about," I exclaimed, now genuinely worried over Kennedy's strange message. "Elaine—please——" I cried, taking her hand and almost dragging her across the field as fast as I could, followed by Brown.

"Elaine—please——" I cried, taking her hand and almost dragging her across the field as fast as I could, followed by Brown.

The nearest shelter I could see was a bridge over a small creek and I made for it as rapidly as I could.

We were not a moment too soon. There was the aeroplane, with two men in it. I could not distinguish the faces, but I knew they boded no good.

"Hurry—hurry!" Wu was urging Sprague as he saw us moving across the hillside. "Fly lower—so I can drop these arrows better."

But we had been warned in time. With Elaine and Brown, I reached the place of safety and we crouched down under the stone arch, while far above us, although we could not see, Wu Fang gazed down, furious.

"Make the turn and get away behind those trees," he shouted angrily above the deafening noise of the propeller. "Perhaps if they don't see us, they'll come out again."

Gradually the drone of the aero engine grew more and more indistinct and we cautiously came out from our shelter.

Through the trees Wu Fang was now straining his eyes at the field-glasses, staring back to see us.

Apparently to him we had gone back and Elaine was under the umbrella, while I was speaking to her there, although the umbrella hid her from him.

"Turn back now," cried Wu.

In a huge wide circle, like a hawk, Sprague turned while Wu eagerly got the heavy round package of arrows ready to release. Meanwhile, I managed to get behind a big tree where I could see but could not be seen.

'Now!" ground out Wu, releasing the bunch of deadly arrows.

Down they came, hurtling from the sky, piercing the gaudy umbrella in a dozen places.

The umbrella was smashed. But under it, transfixed by the arrows, was a scarecrow which I had arranged!

* * *

Kennedy and Waters were literally eating up the miles of good Jersey roads on their way to us.

As they neared Lakewood, Kennedy heard, above the noise of the car, a familiar sound.

"Stop!" he cried, "there's an aeroplane about. Hear it?"

It was quite plain to them now that the car had stopped. Kennedy and Waters set to work adjusting the aeroplane gun.

As this terror in the air made off from us, Craig caught a glimpse of it, heaving in sight.

"Fire!" Craig directed as they approached close.

The aero gun barked hoarsely. Again and again it sent out shots.

"The devils!" growled Sprague, looking over uneasily at the gyroscope stabilizer "They have an aero-gun—they've hit us!"

One shot had indeed penetrated the vacuum case of the gyroscope and stopped the little flywheel inside. Instead of being an aid to safety, now the stabilizer was a positive menace.

Suddenly, to the surprise of Elaine, Mr. Brown and myself, who had no idea Kennedy was so close, we saw the aeroplane swoop down.

"Something's wrong with it," I cried excitedly. "Come!"

I started on a run.

Kennedy and Waters had already jumped out of the car and were also running in the direction that the aero dipped down.

Perhaps half a mile up the creek, it had fallen with a splash, a tangled mass of wires and scrap, in the water.

Sprague, enmeshed in the debris, did not move. But Wu, though terribly shaken, had fallen on him, and with a superhuman effort, he pulled himself together and managed painfully to crawl up the bank, into the hiding rocks and underbrush, before any of us arrived in either direction.

"Here it is," cried Craig, bursting through the brush.

"Dead," muttered Waters, examining Sprague. "The other's gone."

With a flash of unspeakable hate, Wu crawled off in the shelter.

Just then I arrived, with Elaine close behind me.

"Oh—I'm so glad you're safe!" gasped Craig.

Elaine looked at Sprague's broken and bruised body and shuddered.

"Safe—yes," she tried to smile at Craig. "An inch is as good as a mile."

"Yes—but a lot more uncomfortable," he returned, drawing her arm into his in spite of us all.

CHAPTER XVII.

WU FANG sat at a table in his apartment, hidden behind the squalid and balconied exterior of a Chinatown tenement. Before him were a glass dish and a bottle which contained several sticks of phosphorus immersed in water, and a small capillary glass tube.

For the moment, however, he had laid aside the strange paraphernalia and was writing a note. As he finished, he tapped a bell and silently a Chinese servant appeared in answer.

"Take this letter to that white woman, Inez," directed Wu, adding, "Give it to her yourself—and if she is there, return with her."

The servant bowed and Wu returned to work on the curious machine he was devising.

He had completed his labors, when his trusted lieutenant, Long Sin, entered.

"For what did the master summon me?" asked Long Sin, deferentially.

"Come here," beckoned Wu. "Behold this."

With a pair of tweezers, he seized a small stick of the phosphorus under water and slowly brought it to the surface. Almost instantly the dangerous element burst into flame, giving off a dense white smoke.

"Here I have a capillary tube, as the white devils call it in their science," went on Wu, pointing out the glass tube. "By carefully bending it and arranging the outlet of the water, I can set a fire anywhere at any time I choose."

For a moment he let the water drip off slowly, drop by drop, to show he could commit scientific arson by means of spontaneous combustion.

Even while he was showing the devilish invention to Long Sin, his servant had sought the elaborately furnished apartment of the white woman to whom the note had been addressed.

She was an attractive young woman, known in the demi-monde as Innocent Inez. Except for a certain coarseness, she strongly resembled Elaine, both in features and figure.

Inez turned languidly as her colored maid ushered in the servant of Wu, took the note, and read it with interest. Anything that broke the ennui of existence appealed to her just now.

"Wait," she said with a sudden accession of energy, nodding at the same time to her negro maid to bring her hat and coat. "I will go with you."

Thus a few minutes later, Inez entered the secret den of Wu Fang.

"Ah—this is the young woman," introduced Wu to Long Sin.

Long Sin looked her over critically and nodded approval, while Wu with an American tape measure carefully measured Inez, talking now in English to her, now in Chinese to Long Sin.

Carefully planning each detail down to the smallest possibility of error, Wu Fang and Long Sin completed their arrangements and finally, with Inez left the apartment. On the street an automobile was waiting at the curb, while not far away two toughs from the neighborhood stood.

As the Chinamen and the depraved woman came out, Wu beckoned to the waiting roughnecks. "Come—get in—lively," he ordered.

They climbed into the car and the five criminals whirled rapidly uptown.

* * *

Kennedy had often been amused at my never having a match when I needed it and it had occurred to him to devise a very novel cigarette lighter for my benefit.

It was simple enough, consisting of a small battery connected by small wires to one of a pair of cuff links. One link had in its face a very fine wire, only a fraction of an inch long. To the link Craig had soldered the wires from the battery and arranged them so that they ran up under his coat sleeve through the armhole of his vest to the battery which he carried in his vest pocket.

He had just completed his work when he heard me coming and hastily drew on his coat.

"Well, what's new? I greeted.

"Nothing in particular," he replied. "Have a cigarette?"

He handed his cigarette case to me and I took one. Then, unsuspecting, I began to search my pockets for a match but, as usual, could not find one.

Kennedy's spring cover lighter lay on a table nearby and I picked it up. I made a number of attempts to light it but failed, while Kennedy watched me with a smile of amusement. At last, half mockingly, he lighted his cigarette apparently on his cuff link.

"What new-fangled sort of thing is that?" I asked in surprise.

"I thought it might amuse you," he smiled, explaining the arrangement as he opened his vest and showed me how he made the electric connection by a mere pressure of his arm. "I'll give it to you some day."

Naturally, I was delighted by the novelty of the thing.

* * *

Elaine was reading to Aunt Josephine in the library when, not long after Wu's car slid out of the maze of streets of Chinatown, it stopped a few blocks below the Dodge house. With Long Sin, Wu got out and assisted Inez out.

"Walk up the avenue—you know the house," he directed Inez, then, turning to the roughs inside the car, added, "You will calculate to catch up with her directly in front of the house. After that, meet us just below, around the corner."

Wu and Long Sin quickly walked downtown again while Inez went on up, followed shortly by the car with the two toughs.

Elaine had just finished the book and laid it down.

Suddenly, almost underneath the library window, she heard agonizing screams of Help! Help!"

An instant later Jennings came rushing into the library from the hall and threw open the window to look out.

Inez had been just about to pass the house when Wu's car drove up and stopped.

Without warning, apparently, two toughs had leaped out and seized her.

She screamed and tried to throw them off as they dragged her toward the car with a great show of force.

"Oh—they're trying to kidnap that poor girl!" cried Elaine, remembering her own terrible experience.

Jennings was out of the door in a moment, followed by Elaine and Aunt Josephine in a great state of excitement.

But the moment the toughs saw aid coming from the Dodge house, they ran to the car as if thoroughly frightened and drove away, as swiftly as they had come, while Inez sank down on the sidewalk, seemingly overcome.

The three picked up the girl, while several passersby attracted by the noise joined the group about her.

"Take her into the house, Jennings," directed Elaine, soothing Inez who by this time had faked a perfectly convincing case of hysterics.

In the library, where Inez was placed in an easy chair, Elaine, her aunt, Marie and Jennings gathered about while between smelling salts and cold water Inez, weeping and trembling like the good actress that she was, managed to tell a pitiful story of how she was just a poor lady's maid who had lost her position and now was pursued on the streets by white slavers.

"Oh, please, miss, may I stay here a while till I feel better?" she pleaded. "Oh—if I could only work for you and the kind lady who is like a mother," she sobbed, turning from Elaine to her aunt.

It was a touching story and it reached the hearts it was intended for.

"Don't worry; I'll see you through this affair," nodded Elaine, wiping away the girl's tears and smiling bravely at her. "Take her upstairs, Marie. She can find plenty to do in this big house, I'm sure."

Even while Inez was looking thanks from her swollen, teary eyes, already the car containing the toughs had drawn up around the lower corner and Wu and Long Sin had taken the places of the thugs.

"Everything worked fine, master," reported the gunmen.

* * *

I had gone over to the apartment after Kennedy had perpetrated his little joke with the new cigarette lighter and there I found several letters waiting for him.

Having nothing better to do, I decided to go back to the laboratory where I left him at work and take along the mail, in case there might be something important in it for him.

He opened one or two letters, then came to one which I had laid on his desk, in a plain envelope, addressed evidently in a disguised hand. He tore it open and read it with a scowl.

"Well, Walter, what do you think of that?" he remarked, tossing it over to me.

I read it in astonishment:

"Another attempt is about to be made to kidnap Elaine Dodge.

"A FRIEND."

Unable to get any reply over the Dodge telephone, Kennedy thought a moment, then scrawled in his familiar hand on the bottom of the anonymous note, sealed it in another envelope directed to Elaine, and called a messenger.

* * *

Inez, meanwhile, had transformed herself into a full-fledged maid, looking very pretty in her neat cap and apron, and making herself useful in a hundred ways about the Dodge house.

Without being obtrusive, she was seldom out of hearing of the telephone, however, and it happened that at just the moment when Craig called up she was there to intercept the call, taking off the receiver but not answering. Instead, she hung up and wedged the telephone bell with a piece of paper so that it would not ring at all.

She was about to move away from the desk, when Elaine entered the library.

"Didn't I hear the telephone ring?" she asked.

Inez was quick. "Yes," she replied, "my former mistress telephoned that she is sending my trunk today."

"Oh, very well," smiled Elaine, passing on through the library with an encouraging nod to the girl.

Inez had killed two birds with one stone. Not only had she disarmed suspicion about the interrupted call, but she had laid the foundation for the delivery of a trunk which at that moment she knew Wu and Long Sin were preparing and packing.

It was a large trunk and in it the two wily Chinamen were packing a chair, as well as the phosphorus machine.

"Once Mistress Inez induces Elaine to sit in this chair," observed Wu tapping it significantly as he closed the trunk, "half our work is completed."

Uptown Inez, always on guard, was watching for the safe arrival of the trunk, when she saw a messenger boy coming up the steps of the house.

Perhaps, it flashed over her, it was some message from Kennedy. She must get it, whatever it was.

Without hesitating a moment, she slipped back into the library while the boy was still at the door and wrote a note of her own at the desk. She had thought out beforehand just what plan she was to adopt and the note read:

"Dear Miss Dodge:

"The ladies of the First Baptist Church will send a collector for our rummage sale this afternoon. We thank you for whatever you can give him.

"Yours truly,

"Miss Ella Burns,

"Secretary, Woman's Guild."

Inez read over the note she had written herself as the messenger boy continued ringing the bell impatiently. Then she hurried into the hall to open the door.

The boy came in and Inez took the note he had brought, signing Elaine's name for it in his book. She had acted not a moment too soon, for Elaine had heard the bell and was now coming downstairs herself.

"Was it anything for me, Inez?" she asked.

Inez deftly palmed the letter and substituted the note she had written. "Yes ma'am," she replied, handing Elaine the faked note.

Elaine read it. "I didn't know about the rummage sale before," she commented, as she went into the library, "but I guess I'll have to give them something.

She sat down for a moment to look over a new fashion magazine. Outside in the hallway Inez was reading the note which the messenger boy had brought with the warning postscript written by Kennedy underneath. She knew, as she destroyed it, that it was only a part of Wu's subtle plan to alarm Kennedy and start him on a false scent.

It was not many minutes later that the bell rang again and this time Jennings answered the door, disclosing the expressmen with a heavy trunk.

"Oh, I guess that's my trunk," Inez exclaimed. "May I have it taken up to the attic, out of the way?"

The men carried the big trunk upstairs into the attic, a large room full of trunks, some old furniture and a great many old dresses hanging up. As they get it down, she signed the receipt for it and the expressmen clumped downstairs.

First she took out the chair which Wu had devised and placed it near the clothes hanging up. Next she removed the phosphorus mechanism and placed it in the shadow back of the chair, piling up some excelsior and other dry stuff over and around it.

Having completed her work, she looked around. There was one old chair in the attic already. To prevent any chance of mistake, she hid it behind the hanging clothes so that the new chair was the only apparent seat in the room.

Inez had scarcely completed her arrangements when it occurred to Elaine, down in the library, that she had done nothing yet about the letter from the Women's Guild.

"I wonder what there is upstairs that I can give them," she thought as she re-read the letter. "I think I'll see."

She started up, just as Inez was leaving.

The adventuress in the attic heard Elaine coming and quickly slipped behind a door, letting Elaine pass her, without being seen.

In the attic, Elaine started to take down and examine several dresses for the rummage sale, laying them aside one by one. While Elaine was engrossed in gathering together what she thought had been asked for charity, Inez softly stole back to the door and peered through the keyhole.

An attic is always a place that calls up memories of the past and Elaine soon began to think of things that were suggested by one after another of the discarded dresses. Besides, some of them were scarcely worth sending, anyway. She sat down, absently, in the chair to think it over.

Suddenly, a secret spring released a set of bands that automatically and swiftly clamped over Elaine's arms and about her body and neck, holding her in a grip of steel. At the same time a vapor bulb in the back of the chair shot out its smothering fumes rendering her unconscious.

Elaine was caught in a trap.

Inez in silent exultation opened the attic door just a trifle. Then her slender hand reached in and took the key from the inside, shut the door, and locked it from the outside.

Stealthily Inez crept downstairs from the attic and into Elaine's room. There, taking care that neither Marie nor Aunt Josephine were about, she opened the closet and took out the dress, coat, and hat which Elaine had worn when she was kidnapped by Wu, and stuffed them into a suitcase. Inez closed the suitcase quickly, threw on her own hat and coat and left the house, unobserved.

Half an hour later, she entered the opium joint on Mott Street where the usual number of smokers were dreaming under the influence of their favorite nepenthe.

"Is the master here?" she asked of Hop Sing, the proprietor.

Deferentially he pointed to a back room and she went in, carrying the suitcase with her.

There were both Wu and Long Sin carefully examining a blonde wig made up as closely as possible to resemble the golden masses that were the crown of Elaine's beauty. Four or five other Chinamen sat and stood about at a respectful distance.

"Have you the clothes?" asked Wu, greeting Inez.

"Yes," she returned. "All has been done exactly as you ordered."

"Good," complimented Wu. "Then you may prepare yourself immediately."

Inez took the clothes from the suitcase and a few moments later put them on.

* * *

An the meantime a second trap was being prepared for Kennedy. The note of warning regarding Elaine was merely a first step in the entanglement.

We were in the laboratory and Craig was at work testing some chemicals, about to pour a liquid from a beaker into a test tube. He paused, poising both in his hands, listening. Outside we could hear what sounded like a scratching at the door.

"Be quiet just a minute, Walter," whispered Craig moving on tiptoe toward the door.

The fact was that a young Chinaman had crept up cautiously and was crouching there in a position like that of a runner about to start in a race. Actually he was merely waiting for Kennedy to open the door, but it looked as though he were listening.

As Craig threw open the door he started off like a racer, apparently dropping a piece of paper in his hurry.

I darted out after him while Craig stooped and picked up the paper, then stood gazing after us.

Down the hall the young Chinaman dashed until he came to the back entrance to the laboratory. There he turned and crouched again in the darkness.

"He got away in spite of me," I managed to blurt out as I rejoined Kennedy in the hall. "What's that?"

"A note of some kind that he dropped," replied Craig, passing over to me the paper he had picked up.

I read in English:

"See what he is doing and report to me in the basement below 116 Mott Street."

Beneath the few words, evidently orders, was that mystic sign of the serpent—the mark of the arch-criminal, Wu Fang.

"It's a clue, Craig!" I exclaimed.

"Whatever it is," he remarked at length, "I'm going to look into it, anyhow. While I'm gone, Walter, I wish you'd just go around and see if Elaine is all right."

With his collar up and his hat down over his eyes, Kennedy sallied forth.

As he went down the street, the young Chinaman who had thrown me drew back further into a doorway, then, after Craig had passed, followed him at a safe distance.

* * *

At last Kennedy sauntered in casually to the hop joint on Mott Street his collar still up and his hat still over his eyes.

He lounged across the floor among the smokers and picked out a bunk, while Hop Sing, the proprietor, brought him a pipe. Kennedy pretended to light it, but in reality did not.

In the back room, by this time, Inez had completed her disguise by placing on her head the wig and had given the little finishing touches to her make-up. Wu was giving final instructions to Long Sin and the rest, and the four Chinamen ranged themselves in groups of two on either side of the door.

Finally Wu paused and whispered something to Inez. Then both he and Long Sin seized two glass globes that stood on the table. They raised them high over their heads and smashed them on the floor, at the same time stamping their feet terrifically. Inez screamed as if a murder were being committed.

Outside in the den, Kennedy heard the scream and the crashing of glass, muffled by the door. He straightened up in his bunk, now all attention.

Was it some white woman, calling for help in this sinkhole of iniquity?

The door flew open. Sure enough, a woman appeared, still screaming.

It was only an instant and she did not even get across the threshould. With a low guttural exclamation Long Sin pulled her back into the room and slammed the door she had opened.

It was all done so quickly that Kennedy could catch only the most fleeting glimpse of her clothes and face. But that glimpse was enough.

It was—apparently—Elaine!

Craig sprang up instantly, drawing his revolver and threw himself against the door, recollecting the warning message that had come through the mail.

The door yielded and he rushed through. In an instant the four Chinamen crouching on either side leaped on him.

The struggle was terrific. He downed two and seemed in a fair way to win against even such odds when the disguised Inez turned, with a mocking laugh, pulling off both the hat and wig.

Kennedy's amazement gave the Chinamen a chance. Before he realized it, his complete surprise, he was forced back on the post and held there just long enough for Long Sin to wind a rope around him, binding his arms, legs and body to the post. Almost at the same time another Chinaman forced a gag into his mouth.

Then Wu Fang walked over before him and faced him.

"Come over here, my dear," he called to Inez. "Let me introduce Professor Craig Kennedy to you—Innocent Inez."

He did it all with a mock ceremony that was galling and made Kennedy girl his teeth.

"By the way," he went on to Inez, "how did you leave the real Elaine."

Inez looked at her watch. "She is locked in her attic," she replied with evident enjoyment. "The house will start to burn by spontaneous combustion in exactly twenty minutes."

Kennedy strained at the ropes but it was futile to try to break them now.

"That will do, my dear," concluded Wu to Inez with devilish politeness. "You may go."

* * *

Upstairs in the attic of the Dodge house Elaine in the queer chair was just recovering a bit from the effects of the vapor. She moved her head from side to side, but had not yet regained consciousness.

Still as the minutes lengthened she began to breathe more regularly as the stupefying effects of the vapor wore off and was just beginning to move her head in the first unconscious endeavors to grasp at consciousness.

It must have been just about at this point that, followed Kennedy's instructions, I arrived at Elaine's house.

As Jennings led me into the library, I was met by Aunt Josephine.

"Craig has gone off on a clue," I explained, "and has asked me to drop in to see how things are. Is Elaine all right?"

"Why, I haven't seen her for an hour or more," answered Aunt Josephine. "I think she must have gone out. Won't you sit down?"

There was nothing else to do. On the chance that she might come back, I sat down, considerably worried now, about the note and her absence.

Upstairs, if we had only known it, Elaine had now regained consciousness.

Worse than that, the time was up for the water to be drained off from the phosphorus.

As the last drop was siphoned off the vessel by the capillary tube, the deadly element seemed to burst into flames and white fumes. Instantly the dry tinder-like excelsior and other stuff caught fire.

Elaine stared—fascinated. Helpless in the chair, gripped by the strong arms, she could scarcely move.

She screamed. But who would hear her off here in the attic with the heavy door locked?

* * *

On the other side of the door to the back room of the opium joint, Wu Fang, the terrible, and his slave, Long Sin, whispered in low tones, while Long Sin eagerly fingered a murderous knife.

"Master, let me finish him."

Long Sin begged the boon, almost pleadingly. Wu thought a minute, then stook his head.

"Wait," he denied. "The fire is just starting. It is better that he should know that the white girl is dying than that he should die first!"

Helpless, tied to the post which was designed after some of those exquisite tortures devised by the subtle Oriental mind, Kennedy had not ceased struggling to free himself, though without avail. All he could do was to move his arms just a bit.

Suddenly an idea occurred to him. He gazed down at his hands and wrists. Suppose they were not free? Was there no way to use them?

Slowly he turned his arm around until the outside of his wrist pressed on a rope. Then he drew his upper arm tight to his side, still with his wrist pressing on the rope.

His heart fairly leaped. It worked!

The cuff link which he had devised as a cigarette lighter as a joke on me was burning the rope.

He had now a bit more freedom, could move his forearm to another of the thongs that bound him. He pressed the glowing bit of wire on the cuff link to a new place on the rope. Again and again he tried, each time gaining just a little more freedom of motion.

Then he pulled at the weakened ropes, as he had before in his futile struggles.

They broke.

Just on the other side of the door he could hear the low buzz of the argument still as Long Sin urged Wu to allow him to kill Kennedy.

"Very well, then," Wu at last agreed, looking at his watch and nodding to Long Sin and the others who sprang forward.

Free from his bonds, Kennedy had been standing a second wondering how to escape from the room. Just then he heard footsteps outside. Quickly he replaced the rope about him so that they looked as if he were still bound by them.

The door opened and Wu and Long Sin entered, each with a knife, while behind them were three other Chinamen.

Wu advanced. Slowly he raised his knife to strike.

"The white girl is slowly being burned to death," he hissed, brandishing the knife. "The allotted time is spent."

As he poised the knife in fiendish glee, Kennedy leaped forward from his loosened bonds and knocked him to the floor.

So unexpected was the assault that before he knew it, Long Sin was also sprawling beside his master.

Craig seized the only weapon at hand, a tabourette, and brought it down with smashing blows on the heads of the other astounded and unnerved Chinamen.

Out in the opium joint the others, at least those not too overcome by the dope, crowded forward. But with their minds clouded, they were no match for Craig as he rushed at them unawares, wielding his improvised weapon with wide sweeps mercilessly, right and left, endowed in his desperation with superhuman strength.

Followed by the others in the back room, now recovered from their momentary surprise, he made his way to the door. Once on the street, even in Chinatown, he was safe.

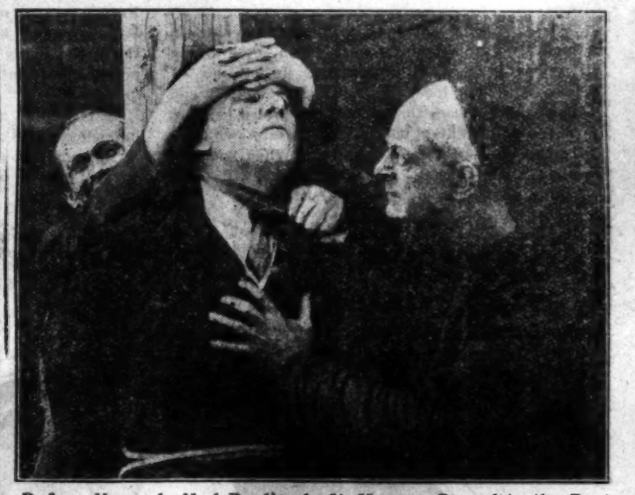
But it was not his own safety now that had nerved up his strength to escape from the unescapable.

Was he in time?

* * *

"I think I had better go back to the laboratory and wait for Craig," I said at last to Aunt Josephine after waiting for a time that seemed like hours. "Please let me know the moment you hear from Elaine."

I was just about to turn from the foot of the steps leading to the Dodge house, when a taxicab came dashing up almost on the sidewalk urged on by some maniac inside. Imagine my surprise to see Craig, wild and dishevelled, leap out.



Before Kennedy Had Realized It, He was Bound to the Post

"Is Elaine here—safe" he demanded.

"She isn't home," I managed to reply.

"Are you sure?" he repeated. "Did you search?"

He uttered a sudden cry pointing up at the roof.

"Look!" he gasped, horrified.

I stared in blank amazement. Smoke was pouring out of the attic windows in dense black columns, lighted by an angry flame.

"Fire!" shouted Kennedy, dashing instantly into the house.

As we mounted the stairs now we could hear muffled screams from the attic.

Smoke was pouring out from under the door and even through the keyhole. Jennings had heard Kennedy's call and was now dashing up after us with a fire extinguisher. Back of him came Aunt Josephine and Elaine's maid, Marie, screaming for help.

We tried the door. It was locked.

"Help—the fire is scorching me—quick—I can't move!"

It was Elaine's voice, almost smothered by the stifle inside.

"Walter," panted Craig, "Now—both together."

Like a human battering ram we went through that door. A sheet of flame shot out at us with the draught. But Kennedy stopped for nothing.

There was Elaine in a chair which the devilish mind of Wu Fang had devised to imprison her while the flames licked out her beauty and life. Instantly Craig understood and acted.

"Carry her out," he cried, gasping for breath himself.

Together we seized the chair and its precious burden. Not a moment to soon we set the chair down outside in the hall, ourselves scorched and blistered.

It was as though Craig had accepted the challenge of the fiery monster. He seized the extinguisher from Jennings and attacked the flames from which we had borne Elaine, while I pulled down old clothes to smother them.

By this time Jennings, Marie and Aunt Josephine had succeeded in unfastening Elaine as our sudden onslaught with chemicals and force brought the fire demon under control.

"Are you—all right?" gasped Craig, stooping over Elaine as she leaned back half-fainting in his arms.

"Are you?" she murmured heroically forgetting her own hurts in her fear for him.

Watch for Fascinating New "Elaine" Films Every Week.

Modesty Dresses

By Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

A Side View of the "Modesty Dress"

A "Modesty Dress" of Embroidered Net and Silk. The Fashionable Wide Skirts Are Much in Evidence. ("Lucile" Model)

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

I HAVE heard so many people say of this fashion and that fashion, of this dress and that dress, "it is immodest."

I always feel like asking, and, indeed, often do ask these people, "What is your definition of modesty in dress?"

The answers I get are as saddening, as a rule, as they are unintelligent, and I am moved to-day to write a little upon the subject of true modesty in fashion.

Modesty is not a mere matter of covering up the human form. This is what most people seem to think it. There is nothing immodest about the human body if that body is beautiful. There is nothing immodest about anything which will accentuate or draw attention to or interpret the beauty of the human body. "In His own image He made him," says the Bible. And surely there is no one with hardihood enough to say that the Creator could be in any way immodest.

To my mind there is nothing so lacking in modesty as the bathing suits which some of the Puritan beaches in this country insist upon—I mean the long, loose, hideous, baggy trousers and skirts and blouses that women are forced to wear. These are nothing but sign boards on which a certain type of man has written, "When you look upon these clothes their hideousness will make you think of every immodesty."

On the other hand, there is Pavlowa. In some of her dances she wears next to nothing, and yet there is no impression of nudity, or any lack of clothing, or of any immodesty. So it is with some women whom you will see at evening gatherings. One woman will be very fully clad, and yet will give you a "strike of the eye," as the French say. I mean that she may appear shockingly vulgar. And another woman with only a third as many clothes will seem absolutely proper, beautifully, harmoniously and charmingly dressed.

What, then, is a modest dress and what an immodest dress?

An immodest dress is any dress which is ugly. It is any dress which does not interpret beauty. It is any dress which accentuates or fails to hide any departure in the human body away from the God-like image in which it was created. It is any dress that shows bad taste either in color or in line. A modest dress will still be modest even if it is only a few yards of chiffon, so long as it does interpret beauty, and so long as it is harmonious to the wearer.

And a dress will be immodest though it be made of a hundred yards of cloth and show only the top of a woman's toe and her eyes, if it has none of these things I have mentioned.

There enters into immodesty in dress another factor—that of place. A bathing dress which is perfectly proper on the beach will, of course, be "immodest" on Broadway or at a ball. And nothing could be more immodest than a woman walking along a bathing beach in the same dress which would be perfectly modest at a dance. There is harmony of circumstances and environment which must be obeyed.

There can be no set rules of how low decolletes should be, how much of the arm should be exposed and how much covered; how short or how long dresses should be, nor how tight nor how wide. For all these things depend upon the dress itself, the wearer and the place she wears it.

The large picture on this page shows you a dress which certainly is a "modesty dress." And yet the ultra-Puritan might object that too much of the shoulder and too much of the arm is shown. Shoulders and arms are, indeed, covered by nothing but a diaphanous net, through which the whole upper part of the torso shows down to the top of the little bodice covering the breast. Observe how the beautifully plain coiffure harmonizes with this display of shoulders and arms and how chaste the whole effect is. Observe the gracious fulness of the skirt and how the whole effect is essentially one of simplicity and modesty. Beside it I show you for further guidance another view of the same dress.

The point that I want to make is that mere covering of the body is not modesty. Be simple in your dress, be harmonious and you will be modest.

A Walking Dress of Blue Duvetyn, with One of the New Hats and Parasols to Match
("Lucile" Model)

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 18, 1916

STUDEBAKER SETS NEW PRODUCTION RECORDS

Sales of Pleasure Cars And Trucks Show Big Increase In First Quarter of 1916

While the first three months of this year marked the largest quarter in the history of the Studebaker Corporation the present quarter, from every indication, is certain to far surpass the previous one from the standpoint of production and sale of cars.

Sales for the first quarter of this year were 16,952 cars, compared with 9,400 for the same period a year ago, an increase of seventy-five per cent. The completion of the new $1,000,000 factory extensions will be a considerable factor in enabling Studebaker to increase its output for the present quarter and the easing up of the freight situation will permit of shipping all the cars that can be built.

With the largest selling organization in its history, numbering 5,700 dealers, the problem of distributing this year's record output will be simple. The high water mark of 490 cars shipped in a single day was recently made.

The pleasure car end of the Studebaker business is not alone in setting records. The past quarter proved largest also in the sales of commercial cars. Official figures showed Studebaker to be the largest producers of commercial cars in the industry during the first three months of this year.

In connection with the record sales and production emphasis is laid on the fact that not a single order came under the classification of war orders. All cars, pleasure and commercial, were sold through the regular channels of distribution and were absorbed by domestic dealers.

Central Garage Gets Agency for Hupps

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation, under the signature of Mr. R. S. Cole, Oriental Sales Manager, announces that the agency for the exclusive sale of Hupmobiles has been assigned to the Central Garage Co., Ltd. A stock of cars has been cabled for, and inquiries and orders may be registered with the above company. The company hopes shortly to be in a position to show some of the latest models.

The Central Garage is in an exceptionally favorable position to give present and future Hupp-owners complete and efficient service.

Dimmers Not Necessary, Just Bend Lamp Brackets

Bend the headlight brackets so as to position the lamps that the condensed rays of light will point downward and cause the main or center ray to strike the ground not more than 40 feet in front of the machine and the topmost shaft of light within a distance of 75 feet. All these measurements must be taken on a level road.

By Leon J. Pinkson
(S. F. Chronicle)

Sergeant Charles Goff, in charge of the traffic squad of the San Francisco police department, gives the foregoing "prescription" as the remedy for the existing too-bright-headlight evil, and adds that motorists who follow these orders will find that they are not only complying with the requirements of the law, but will have a wealth of light to drive over the darkest roads with perfect safety and a sane degree of speed.

The question of what constitutes a properly dimmed headlight and at the same time provides sufficient light to allow safe driving has aroused the motoring world for some time past. Automobile engineers have come to the aid of the police authorities, who in almost every state of the union, have been seeking some method to correct the evil, and even automobile drivers who strenuously objected to any proposed dimming ordinances have found the dazzling lights dangerous and have come forward with some ideas aimed to minimize the trouble.

Many clever devices for dimming headlights have found their way on the market and have proved quite satisfactory for city driving where street lamps aid in brightening the thoroughfares; but for driving along dark country roads have been found to reduce the light too much to allow driving at a fair rate of speed.

In Sergeant Goff's "remedy" no dimmers of any kind are required. All that is necessary is to tilt the lamp brackets at the angle noted in his "prescription," and the too brilliant light is brought within the letter of the law.

In discussing the subject of the regulation of lights on automobiles, Goff strongly endorses the recommendation of the standards committee of the society of automobile engineers, which coming at this time, he says, is most opportune. "This recommendation," says Goff, "urges that the illumination shall be adequate to distinguish objects on the road at a distance of 150 feet and to distinguish objects on either side of the roadway at a point ten feet in advance of the car, and by requiring that the condensed beam of light shall not be over 42 inches from the ground at a point 75 feet in advance of the vehicle. This particularly covers the essentials of anti-glare light.

"The most important requirement is that the condensed beams of light shall point downward, so that they do not flash in the eyes of other users of the road, and this, in my estimation, constitutes the most satisfactory, safe, and practical dimming arrangement that can be provided. Over-dimming has its dangers, particularly during the rainy season, and it must not be overlooked that the condensed rays of light thrown ahead on the ground serve as a warning to pedestrians and also to vehicles at street intersections.

"What is required is that the lamp brackets shall be bent so that the lamps are so positioned that the condensed rays of light will point downward and strike the ground with the center of the condensed rays preferably not more than 40 feet from the front of the machine, and that the top of the condensed ray of light shall strike the ground at a distance of about 75 feet from the machine. All these measurements, of course, must be taken on a level road.

"Some automobiles have their lamps so arranged that it is very difficut or perhaps impossible to bend them down. For such it will be necessary that the lights be so shaded or dimmed that the condensed rays of light will point downward.

"As previously stated, the main point is to get the light down on the road—not up in the trees or in the eyes of other users of the road. I have been assured by members of the Motor Car Dealers' Association that they will be very glad to cooperate with the traffic squad of the police department wherever it is possible, by so positioning the lamps of their automobiles that the rays of light will be deflected downward.

"Many owners, when stopped for having glaring lights, claim that they were not aware of the fact that their lights were glaring. This excuse has no merit, in view of the fact that a trial of their lights may be had in a few minutes. By simply getting into another automobile and by driving past their car they can easily determine whether their lights are confusing or annoying when passing it."

103 Acres Floor Space In The Overland Plant

Factory Will Soon Be Equipped To Turn Out 1,000 Cars Every Day

The Overland plant is now the largest in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of medium and high priced cars. These factory buildings combined have an aggregate of 1,486,630 square feet of floor space, or 103 acres.

The completion of another big factory structure last week gives the Toledo automobile manufacturers an additional 500,000 square feet of floor space available for immediate use. This new unit of the Overland will be occupied at once by various departments of the factory proper which in the past few months have outgrown their old quarters.

The building, known as No. 49, is five stories high, built of reinforced concrete throughout and is one of the largest of the many new structures directed by the Overland Company. The entire amount of space will be given over to the manufacture of closed cars, a branch of the business which in the past year has developed beyond all expectations.

AUTO PARAGRAPHS

There are more than ten different types of rear spring suspension at present in use while the semi-elliptic for front suspension is used on practically every chassis. Of the 1916 chassis 46.5 per cent. use three-quarter elliptic for the rear and 28.7 cantilever of one form or another.

* * *

The pistons travel faster when the crank is in the upper half of the crank circle than when the crank is in the lower half, which means that the pistons arriving at top dead center have more inertia than those arriving at bottom center.

* * *

A few manufacturers are using crankshafts with case-hardened bearing surfaces so wear will be reduced and the pins never will wear oval.

* * *

About seventeen per cent. of the energy of the fuel in an automobile engine is converted into useful work, over fifty per cent. is absorbed by the cooling water and more than twenty per cent. is lost in the exhaust. The remainder is lost in friction in driving the camshaft, etc., at the bearings.

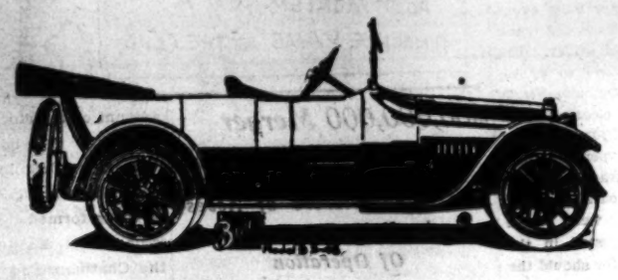
* * *

In 1770 a Frenchman, Joseph Cugnot, built a steam automobile which hauled three tons a distance of three miles. This automobile still is in existence in France.

JUST ARRIVED

1916 BUICK CARS

6 CYLINDERS



TAELS 2,350.00

On view at the

EASTERN GARAGE

A129 and A130 Szechuen Road

NEW MODEL

ARCHIMEDES

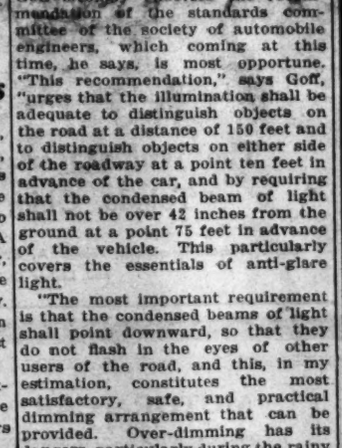
Portable Boat Motor

2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. ***It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.***



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

Our Service Department

offers to motor-car owners exceptional advantages

Each branch is under the supervision of foreign experts, which ensures correct adjustments and prompt remedy for all your motor troubles

CALL, WRITE OR PHONE 3869

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road

SHANGHAI

AMERICAN CARS GO TO REMOTE SOUTH AMERICA

That the motor car is finding its way into the remote sections of South America, and that the great southern continent will eventually offer an immense territory for the automobile manufacturer to take into consideration and to cultivate, is brought out in an article by William A. Reid in the May number of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. Even in those countries where good roads are scarce the automobile is becoming a necessity for industrial purposes, for in many places it is beginning to demonstrate its value in the transportation of freight and passengers where railroads are impracticable or too expensive to build. In this connection Mr. Reid writes:

"In the barren nitrate section of Chile where the cart and mule have long done faithful service, one finds today a number of automobiles. During a recent journey through the nitrate fields several machines were placed at the writer's disposal, and they did excellent service over some of the most trying trails to be encountered in any country. Furthermore, it was learned that eight motor trucks are to be given a trial in the handling of nitrate. The two-mule team and cart in general use at present, cost about $700. Small locomotives, costing several thousand dollars, may eventually be replaced by the motor truck if it proves its practical utility. The truck, costing from $2,000 to $3,000, may prove itself more economical than the old system; the clearing and building of a cheap road for the truck will certainly be less expensive than the laying of railway tracks for the locomotives and dump cars. At any rate, the experiment is well worth watching by those interested in the sale of commercial cars; for should the 140 companies operating in Chilean nitrate eventually adopt the auto truck the demand will gradually grow to thousands of machines.

"A few months ago, while the writer was in Paraguay, the first motor truck ever seen in that country arrived in Asuncion. A considerable number of pleasure cars, especially those of cheaper grades, are in use in the Paraguayan capital; but the arrival of the monster truck created a new interest and hundreds of citizens watched the American agent demonstrate the possibilities of his machine. Even the President of the Republic and several members of his cabinet were willing to undergo the ordeal of riding over one of the roughest sections of highway that could be selected for the trials. The truck proved a "wonder worker" and people and newspapers made many favorable comments. Its advent in Asuncion revived a movement previously started to place several motor trucks in service between interior districts and the larger towns, where the only means of transportation today consists of carts and pack animals.

"Bolivia, one of the world's most diversified countries topographically, has been using the commercial automobile for several years to great advantage. Railways were not being built with the activity that the country's trade demanded, and trucks were introduced on a regular run from Potosi to Scure, a distance of 150 miles where highways are far from good. This was an experiment in freight and passenger service; and the cars long ago demonstrated their practicability. Since the advent of the truck in Bolivia the roads have received more attention than formerly; the pleasure car has become a necessity and their number has increased, especially in La Paz.

"Peru, as everyone knows, is not a land with many miles of automobile roads. There are, however, in Lima, the capital, over 300 machines, many of which are used as taxicabs. In Colombia the department of Public Works has made plans, backed by Government appropriations, for constructing highways suitable for automobiles. Among these may be mentioned $15,000 for a road from Popayan to Pasto; $8,000 for one from Pamplona to Cansanare; $24,000 yearly for highway improvements from Bogota to Boyaca; $10,000 for a road from Santa Marta into the coffee district of that section; and a subvention of $30,000 for a road to the medicinal springs near Barranquilla. Venezuela, notwithstanding that gasoline is 50 cents a gallon in Caracas, is buying cars and improving roads. During the last fiscal year 3 auto trucks and 227 pleasure cars were shipped to that country from the United States.

The greatest natural field for the automobile, however, in South America is to be found in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, and in each of these countries improved highways are being extended and motor vehicles multiplying rapidly. In 1913 Argentina alone imported 5,115 automobiles. An automobile show is to be held in Buenos Aires this year in connection with the country's centennial celebration, an event which will doubtless not be lost sight of by the American manufacturers.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

SAY IF THAT GUY WAS A SALESMAN HE COULD SELL ELECTRIC FANS IN ALASKA—
TOM COWLER
IT WASN'T MY FAULT THAT HE MADE HIS BID— YOU PLAYED BAD CARDS— WHY DIDN'T YOU LET ME LEAD THROUGH HIM— WHY DIDN'T YOU FIND HIS WEAKNESS— DON'T LEAD WHAT HE SHOWS—
YOU PULLED THE BONE WHEN YOU TRUMPED MY ACE
WHO'S WINNIN' ELMER?
BY THE TIME HE GETS THROUGH EXPLAINING,— MY GRAND CHILDREN WILL BE UNCLES
HA-HA— HE'S AN AWFUL FATHEAD IF HATS WERE MEASURED BY BRAINS AN EGG SHELL WOULD BE TOO BIG FOR HIM
GIANTS LOSE
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A POST MORTEM ON A PINOCHLE GAME AT THE CLUB

$60,000,000 Merger Of Motor Concerns

Five Manufacturers of Accessories Unite For Economy Of Operation

New York, May 10.—A $60,000,000 company, to be known as the United Motors Corporation, has been formed to merge the Perlman Rim Corporation of Jackson, Mich; the New Departure Company of Bristol, Mass; the Hyatt Company of Harrison, N. J; the Delco Company of Toledo, and the Remy Company of Indianapolis. The sponsors of the organization, who are understood to be headed by W. C. Durant, president of the Chevrolet Motor Company, originally contemplated the inclusion of a tire making concern, but this plan was dropped.

An offering of a substantial amount of the stock is expected in a few days. A syndicate of banking houses, headed by Dominick and Dominick and J. S. Bache and Co., is being formed to underwrite the issue. L. G. Kaufman, president of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, and a director of the General Motors and Chevrolet Motor Companies, is mentioned as a prominent factor in the new company.

The companies mentioned are not competitive. The New Departure Company makes ball bearings; the Hyatt Company, roller bearings; the Delco Company, starters; the Remy Company, magnetos; the Perlman Rim Company, demountable rims.

The latter company was recently formed when L. H. Perlman, who won the suits brought to protect the patent, failed to reach an agreement with the companies which had been manufacturing the rims. Mr. Durant, who is a heavy stockholder in the General Motors Company, took part in the formation of the Perlman Rim Company.

The factories are situated in widely separated parts of the country, ranging from the New England States to the Middle West. All of the companies have been in business for some time, except the Perlman Company which, however, also represents a product that is well known. A man well posted in the automobile trade said yesterday that so far as he could see the chief advantage in the combination would be centralization and economy in the selling force.

In response to an inquiry at the general offices of the Chevrolet Company the answer was made:

"Mr. Durant has nothing to say in regard to that report—nothing at this time."

BIG OVERLAND BUSINESS

New York, May 15.—The formal annual meeting of the stockholders of The Willys-Overland Company was held at the big automobile factory the other day, in conformation with the new by-laws adopted last fall, which changed the fiscal year from June 30 to December 31. Hereafter the annual meeting will be held the second Tuesday in May.

At this meeting the old officers were re-elected, John N. Willys being re-elected President; H. T. Dunn, Vice President; H. L. Shepler Vice President; Isaac Kinsey, Vice President; C. A. Earl, Vice President; Walter Stewart, Treasurer; Royal R. Scott, Secretary. The Board of Directors will consist of Messrs. John N. Willys, H. T. Dunn, Isaac Kinsey, C. A. Earl, H. L. Shepler, Walter Steward, Royal R. Scott, James Keperly and Rathbun Fuller.

Overland Shipments for the twelve months ending April 30, 1916, were 137,665 automobiles as against 50,258 cars for the proceeding twelve months —an increase of 174 per cent.

Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Touring Car - - - Tls. 1,750
Roadster - - - „ 1,700

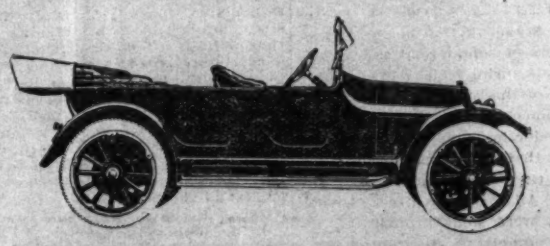
Absolutely Complete

In this small, light, economical Overland you will find perfect completeness.

Heretofore, if you bought a small car, you had to put up with discomfort. And you had to pay extra for practically all of your equipment

Overland Model 75 has every advantage, convenience and comfort you need or want. It is the world's first really complete light car.

Low in price — light in weight — economical to run — electric starter — electric lights — complete equipment — powerful, flexible en bloc engine — easy riding cantilever rear springs — deep, soft upholstery — every convenience and advantage.
Complete Catalogue on Request



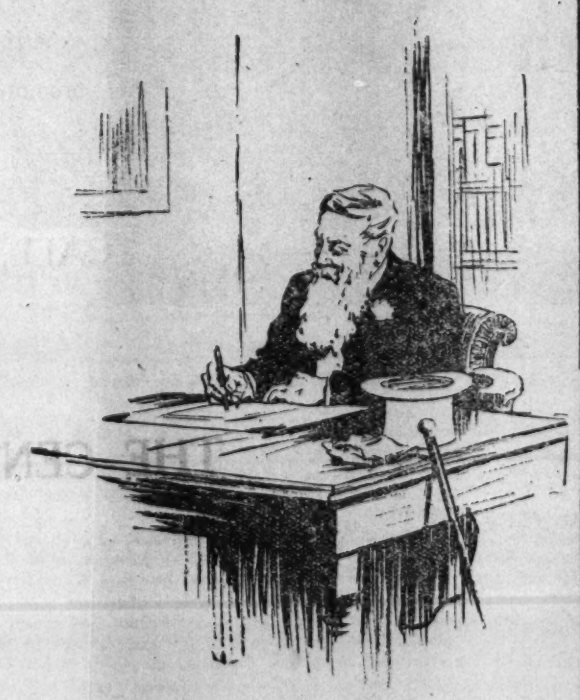
THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI and HANKOW
2a, Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Phone (3 lines) 3809

The Willys-Overland Company
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Cable Address: Overlandis, Toledo (A. B. C. 5th General, Western Union and Lieber Codes)

It is better to swear by Dunlops than to swear at other makes.

USE
DUNLOP
MOTOR TYRES



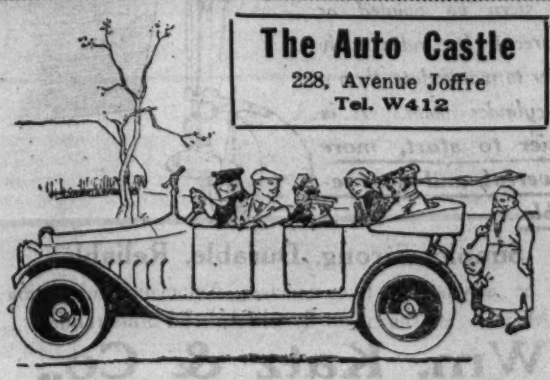
DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.
20 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. 2248. Cables: Pneumatic.

Trade Mark

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

For Liberal Conditions and Moderate Rates Apply To
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Shanghai Branch Office: 8b, Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

The Auto Castle
228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W412



REPAIRS
Strict and prompt attention to Repairing, under European supervision

MOTOR-CARS
New and Second - hand Motor Cars for sale at low prices

PUBLIC OPINION MADE THIS CAR SUCCESSFUL?

C. C. Winningham, Of Hudson Motor Co., Points Out The Value Of Advertising

"Public opinion, as directed and swayed by newspapers," said C. C. Winningham of the Hudson Motor Car Company, "has made the Hudson just as it has made presidents, just as it has brought about vast changes in the social and economical fabric not only of this country but of the world. Public opinion is the greatest force in the world today. Nothing can withstand the demands of a majority of any nation.

"Both the news and advertising columns of our newspapers have a far-reaching effect on the opinions, utterances and actions of men. The newspaper-reading public quickly detects in these modern days the false note in an advertisement, no matter how slight it may be.

"The Hudson Motor Car Company, because it always has been truthful in its statements and because it always has had the car to back up those statements, has earned the commendation of the public.

"The record of its sales from year to year is the clearest and best indication that the public is placing more and more confidence in its product. This is the truest of all tests. The value that a motor car possesses is measured by the degree of public confidence it enjoys.

"The proof of the pudding," continued Winningham, "is the eating. In 1913 the value of the factory output was $8,000,000. In 1914 it was $16,000,000. In 1915 it had jumped to $21,000,000. And this year, 1916, the value of our output will reach the enormous total of $42,000,000. Hundreds of super-sixes have already been sold in advance, and there is not the slightest degree of doubt but what every one of the 30,000 cars we have planned for this year will be sold."

The Hudson Company makes large use of daily and weekly newspaper space to present its message to the public. Long before attaining the high position he now holds, Willingham was a newspaper reporter. From that experience he learned the value of human interest. Its lesson has been applied to Hudson advertising, which as a result always offers a topic of general and interesting conversation.

Ford Cars Aid New York Contractor

Every day brings new illustrations how the automobile in general, and the Ford car in particular, is demonstrating a utilitarian value that has made it a transportation necessity. Many large concerns, like contractors with an extensive business, have found it profitable to operate fleets of motor trucks. But while these trucks have proved their superiority over the horse-drawn vehicle, it does not necessarily mean that when operated alone the highest degree of efficiency and economy has been reached. Getting spare parts, oil, lighting tanks and extra drivers around to a lot of trucks operating at scattered points is something of a problem.

A New York contractor, Clinton Bretell, has solved this particular problem by using a Ford Runabout with the body slightly altered. In place of the customary rear compartment a special platform and tool box have been built. When the lid is shut there is a substantial platform on which bulky objects, like a barrel of oil, can be lashed. The tool box under the lid next to the back of the seat gives protection to valuable objects carried. The special body is so arranged that, by removing a few bolts it can be quickly converted into a seat for extra drivers.

CADILLAC EIGHT SETS NEW COAST RECORD

Another speed record has fallen before the Cadillac Eight, this being for the Los Angeles-Bakersfield round trip, 130 miles each way. The new mark for the distance, five hours and 40 minutes, is one hour and twenty-four minutes under the best previous motor car record for this run, recently made by a twelve cylinder car.

The car was driven by Ted Beaudet. Thick fog obscured the mountain roadway, which was slippery to the point of being dangerous. In spite of these difficulties, and the loss of seven minutes on account of tire trouble, the run to Bakersfield was completed in two hours and 49 minutes. The time for the return was two hours and 51 minutes, only two minutes longer—evidence of consistent driving under adverse conditions. The twelve cylinder car had made the trip from Los Angeles to Bakersfield and return in seven hours and four minutes, which was the best previous record up to the time of the Cadillac's performance.

It is less than a year since a Cadillac Eight, with the same driver, made the run from Los Angeles to San Francisco in twelve hours and ten minutes, beating by one hour and 35 minutes the train known as the Lark, the fastest on the Southern Pacific between the two cities.

I Am The Road

By Joe Swerling in the Chicago Herald

I am the Road. I am the throbbing, pulsing Artery through which flows the Life Blood of Civilization. I am the Path of Progress, and the Conduit of Commerce.

Yesterday I was a Cowpath, tomorrow I will be a Boulevard. If you will help me to grow bigger and better and cleaner and broader, I will help you to grow bigger and better and cleaner and broader.

I am the Big Brother of the Newspaper and the Telephone. I make Folks acquainted with each other—and with themselves.

I am the magic highway over which Men Travel to communicate with the beautiful, kindly Mother of us all—Nature.

I am Press Agent for the great gray Hills and the softly babbling Streams and the fleecy Clouds which drift across the Inverted Bowl.

Children of Earth, I call You.

I know the cool wind which rumples your hair; I know the sweet Symphony of the Woods; the dear Medley of the Outdoors. Follow me and you shall hear it.

I am the mundane Servant of the Son of God—"Come unto me all Ye that labor and are heavy laden."

I will give you Rest.

I will cleanse you and revive you and teach you Peace and Content.

I am the connecting Link between Yesterday and Tomorrow. I am the Liaison between Here and There.

I am the Road.

We have this day assigned the agency for the exclusive sale of

HUPMOBILES

to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

A stock of cars has been cabled for and enquiries and orders may be registered with the above Company.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation

R. S. COLE

Shanghai, June 16, 1916. Oriental Sales Manager

The Star Garage Co.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body—building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

A Motor Car Insurance Policy

needs the same care in selection as the car itself, if you are to be thoroughly satisfied.

OVER 130 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Vehicle Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Reasonable Rates Comprehensive Cover

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE

44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

PHONE 4257 PHONE 4257

MARKT GARAGE

Hire Car Service

$3.00 Per Hour—Minimum Charge $1.00, except for

TRIPS TO KIANGWAN: $3.50 Single Trip, $6.00 Return

SPECIAL MONTHLY RATES quoted on application for trips from the office, home and return,

during the tiffin hour, or for other trips of a specified distance at special hours

FORD CARS (seating 4 passengers) used exclusively

PHONE 4257 PHONE 4257

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

How to Make Your VACATION A GOOD INVESTMENT

CAMPING is an art in which most people take pride in being proficient. No matter how city-bound one's life has been, it is always good to realize that in the woods, or on the shore, he is a nomad with a full "Back to Nature" degree.

Life at camp, however, is not only an art, but a science, and in this latter sense it may be fittingly viewed as an investment. Whether you invest an entire Summer, two weeks, or merely your week-ends in camp-recreation is of small importance compared to the way in which you make it pay dividends.

These may be payable to yourself in the form of added health and vitality, or to your doctor in the shape of fees. It all depends upon your knowledge of the simple rules of camp-hygiene and physiology.

It is a fact that few people look upon their Summer vacations as an investment. And it often happens that the most careful and successful investors of money are the poorest when it comes to the results of a vacation. They capitalize this annual opportunity with "watered stock," and instead of making it pay dividends during the rest of the year they return physically and mentally insolvent. Instead of "getting back to nature" nature gets back at them!

One young man always made his month in camp yield him a raise in salary shortly after returning to work. When asked by a fellow employe how he did it he remarked: "Rest, air, inspiration, sunshine, exercise—the initials of these form an acrostic that spells 'raise.' They raise my efficiency; that raises my salary."

Life in the open ordinarily favors healthful living conditions. It permits liberties that often cannot be taken in the city. But in spite of this there are certain hygienic precautions that every camper should observe. One of the most important of these is the element of pure drinking water.

According to Mary H. Tufts, who has studied camp hygiene and its attendant evils and benefits, the drinking water supply should always be obtained from a spring, if possible. But wherever obtained, the source should be located at least five or six rods from camp and at a slight elevation from drainage level. If there is any doubt about the purity of the water, boiling will always kill both doubts and germs; whereas ordinary filters, though they may remove certain organic matter, cannot remove all danger of disease.

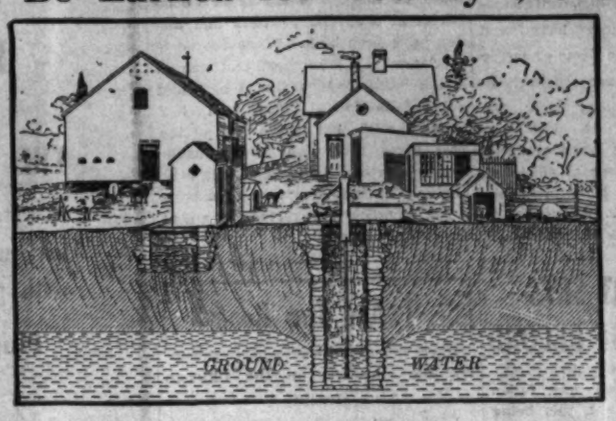
To insure proper sanitation, a deep earth-pit should be dug thirty or forty feet from camp dwellings. This may be connected with a kitchen sink by means of tile pipe of connecting joints. Each day earth or a disinfectant, such as chloride of lime, may be sprinkled over the bottom of the pit. Rubbish or garbage should always be promptly burned or buried.

Rain water, when collected in barrels, is likely to grow stagnant and breed mosquitoes and other pestiferous insects. If such receptacles are employed the contents should be frequently used or liberated. If the growth of trees and foliage is very dense about the camp, dampness will result and the trees should either be trimmed or cut so as to admit sufficient sunlight to dry the ground.

The camp tents or cottage should be kept well aired and ventilated by open doors and windows. Bedding should be exposed every other day to the outside air and sunshine.

If there is no ice supply available, all fresh milk should be scalded and kept in the coolest place posible in covered jars.

BIG DIVIDENDS That Can Be Earned for You by the RIGHT SORT OF SUMMER OUTING



A Vacattion Will Often Pay No Dividends in Health, Happiness or Prosperity If It Involves Drinking Water from a Well Located as the One Shown Here Is.

Dishes of powdered charcoal, if kept in food cupboards or icebox, will help to preserve meats and fish and will keep the food repositories sweet and sanitary.

Many people do not appreciate the danger that always lurks in improperly used canned food. Such food should be removed from the tin immediately upon being opened and then should be replaced in glass or earthen jars. Cases of ptomaines, or "tincanitis," as the cowboys call it, can easily be avoided if these simple precautions are taken.

Next to food, water and living conditions comes the matter of exercise. This can be either overdone or underdone. A camper can loaf till his liver decides it's no use to work either, or he can exert himself to such extremes of exercise that his vitality is vitiated. Men who have worked in offices fifty weeks out of the year sometimes aspire to plunge into violent forms of exercise on the first day in camp. Others who have led the strenuous life in the city relax into a comatose condition from which they are lured only by the sound of the food gong. For each of these there is a happy medium and they will profit wisely by following it.

Violent exercise, or bathing, soon after a hearty meal is always dangerous. An interval of at least an hour should elapse in either case. Eating heartily, when exhausted by severe exercise, is also to be avoided if you would avoid indigestion.

If there is no doctor enjoying his Summer vacation near your camp, an emergency medical-kit should be part of the camp equipment.

The following articles and remedies will be found practical:

Surgeons' plaster; absorbent cotton and surgeons' gauze; some good antiseptic ointment; three five-yard roller bandages; an alcohol stove and denatured alcohol to burn in it; a fountain syringe; hot-water bottle; thermos bottle; tincture of iodine; mustard; witch hazel; grain alcohol; spirits of camphor; peroxide of hydrogen or dioxogen; brandy; aromatic ammonia; compound tablets of rhubarb and soda; chemically pure glycerine; epsom salts; castor oil; spirits of turpentine; several cakes of good foot soap; powdered borax; some safe headache remedy, and digestive agent (both of which should be prescribed by a physician); pure aqua ammonia; a large jar of white vaseline; a good supply of soothing complexion lotions, and a large bundle of soft, clean cotton cloth and wool flannel.

Probably the best type of camps, at least from a hygienic and sanitary standpoint, are military camps. Here, rigid rules governing living conditions are not only understood, but they are part of the discipline and training of every soldier. If the average camper could inspect a modern military encampment, he would appreciate how perfectly the system of hygiene has been worked out. Military training would prove a valuable asset to any man who spends his vacations in the woods or on the shore.

Why We FEEL SO AT EASE at the DINNER TABLE

A DINING table is the one best medium for sociability. Whether it be in a restaurant or in your own home, the effect on one's social instinct seems to be the same. Group two, four, or any number of people around a table and they are perfectly at ease in conversation, manner and mind.

But if the table were suddenly removed and the guests remained in the same relative positions, what would be the result? How would they feel and act as they sat closely grouped with no table in the center to cover the lower portions of their bodies?

It is probable that the feet of the man who liked to relax after dinner would be discovered beneath the chair of the person opposite him. The nervous chap who sat with his lower extremities tied in a Chinese knot would appear to be apologizing for the small amount of space he had deemed it necessary to occupy. While the short-limbed fat woman would sit like a crowd, with her diminutive fee flirting desperately with the floor. And the long-limbed man would bisect the lower area with a pair of stilts that formed a perfect diameter of the circle.

It is needless to say that if such a transition occurred, the entire social atmosphere would undergo an abrupt volcanic disturbance; and the crater would not be quiescent again until the table was restored to its proper and fitting place. But the two extremes of awkwardness and ease would have been elaborately illustrated.

When more than two people are together, the round able is usually more "sociable" than the long one or the square one. The circular table knits the group together in continuous order and requires less distance to be covered in conversing with those near you. It also permits each person a view of everyone else's face, which the long or square table would not do.

Also the latter two imply too much geometry to make them artistic. Art always prefers curves to angles and straight lines, even in tables.

But if a table for two is desired, the tete-a-tete table is by far the best. This is usually slightly oblong, and should never be precisely square. An ellipse-shaped table would be better, but the furniture manufacturers and restaurateurs have never jointly understood this, probably because the eliptical end might bark the waiter's waist line.

The round table for two is, of course, artistic, but the diameter is too great in comparison with the shorter altitude of the parallelogram of the table slightly oblong in shape. Moreover, a round table for two presents no convenient place upon which one might gracefully rest his or her elbows, and it is very difficult to assist a lady when working across a circular expanse.

Most people prefer a table near the wall, or in some secluded corner when dining in a restaurant. It is not fair to one's digestion to want to sit in the centre of the stage unless that stage is fairly well and proportionately filled.

In seating a lady at table preference should naturally be accorded her in obtaining the better view of the place, if there is one to be had from the table selected. Part of her prerogative is to see and be seen.

The hours killed around a table would passport Father Time to Eternity. Four or five hours are a mere bagatelle when some "good fellows get together." People have often camped a third of a day—eight hours—about the same table, and this does not include the time actually spent in dining. Nowhere else could they be induced to sit for that length of time without working or fretting.

Of course the effect of something eaten on the nerves and feelings is generally soporific and conducive to remaining still. And it is often said that many people in big cities get more actual rest over table linen than bed linen. At all events the former knows no time table, but the bed always has the bugbear of the alarm clock!

Just What Makes SOME SMOKE BLUE

EVERY smoker, and every friend of a smoker, has noticed that whereas the smoke that may be puffed from the mouth or allowed to trickle through the nostrils is whitish in color, the upcurling wreaths of smoke which rise from the end of a cigar or cigarette and from the bowl of a pipe are blue.

The explanation of this marked difference lies in the little-understood fact of color being due to scattered light. Tyndall, in a famous experiment, by sending clouds of smoke from different burning objects through a pipe of a certain size and measuring their color by a sensitive colorimeter, found that as the particles increased in size, their bluish color disappeared. The larger the particles in the smoke, the whiter was the general effect.

Charcoal is almost perfectly consumed and sends up no particles, hence its smoke is almost invisible; damp leaves are imperfectly consumed, and therefore they send up a heavy cloud of thick, white smoke.

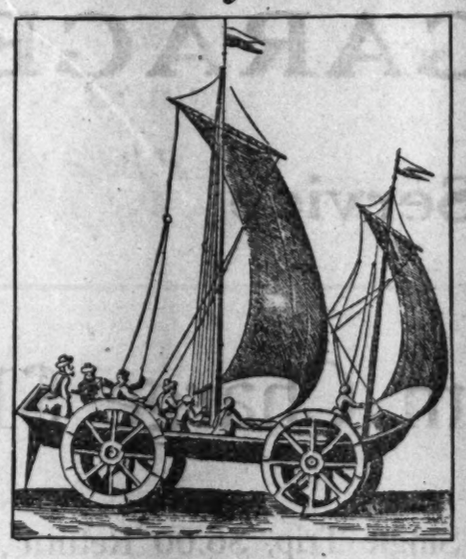
In the case of the cigar, the slow, steady burning at the tip reveals almost complete combustion, the heavier smoke of the partly consumed particles is drawn into the mouth. From this cause alone, it is clear that the smoke puffed out would be the whiter. But there is also another reason.

Particles of dust attract moisture (this is the cause of rain), and when smoke enters the mouth, the particles of smoke attract moisture from the mouth and the nasal cavity. When the smoke is puffed out again, therefore, each microscopic particle of dust has, as it were, a halo or ring of moisture around it, and consequently when the light strikes the smoke it is reflected from the larger particles and appears white.

Daylight consists of scattered sunlight reflected from the particles of dust. If it were not for the dust, the sky would be as dark by day as by night, the light of the sun would shine down without a single beam until it struck the earth, and instead of diffused daylight we should see only a dazzling ball in the sky and the reflection from the ground. The shorter light rays, which are the blue ones, are the most easily scattered, and hence the sky appears blue. When, however, the air is full of moisture, as by fog, the sun appears yellow, orange or sometimes a dull red.

The differently colored smoke from cigar, cigarette or pipe, therefore, serves as a means of explaining some of the most difficult problems of light.

How They Used to SAIL ON WHEELS



A "Sailing Chariot" That Is Said to Have Been Used in the Eighteenth Century. It Would Carry from 6 to 10 Persons and on One Occasion Is Said to Have Attained a Speed of 20 Miles An Hour.

IN a rare volume by John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, published in the early part of the eighteenth century, we have an account of some curious "Sailing Chariots," as he calls them, and even drawings of two different kinds.

"The force of the wind in the motion of sails," he says, "may be applied also to the driving of a chariot, by which a man may sail on the land, as well as by a ship on the water. The labor of horses, or other beasts, which are usually applied to this purpose, is artificially supplied by the strength of winds."

He claims that such chariots were commonly used on the plains of China, and that one was built and operated at Scheveling in Holland. This one was said to have been faster than any ship, carrying six to ten persons twenty or thirty miles in a few hours, the steersman alone working at guiding it.

Peireskius reported that he travelled forty-two miles in this chariot in two hours. It is described as follows:

"The body of it being somewhat like a boat, moving upon four wheels of equal bigness, with two sails like those of a ship; there being some contrivance to steer and turn it by moving a rudder which is placed beyond the two hindmost wheels; and for the stopping of it, this must be done either by letting down the sails, or turning them from the wind."

"I have often thought," writes the Bishop, "that it would be worth the experiment to inquire whether or no such a sailing chariot might not be more conveniently framed with movable sails, whose force might be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill. Their foremost wheels, as in other chariots for the greater facility, would be somewhat lower than the other."

WOOLEN SHIRTS Are Often COOLEST

TO many persons it has long been a mystery why the privates of the United States Marine Corps and Army are required to wear heavy woolen-khaki shirts in the hottest days of Summer and even in tropical climates, where the temperature hangs around ninety degrees the year around.

In spite of the apparent inconsistency of such a practice, its value in preserving health and life has been many times proven, and the woolen shirt is now an indispensable adjunct to the equipment of all well-regulated armies.

This shirt fulfils many functions. In the first place, it absorbs all excessive moisture and perspiration, evaporating it into the air as rapidly as formed. A cotton or silk shirt, being a poor evaporator, soon collects so much moisture that it becomes wringing wet.

When there is sufficient perspiration to dampen the clothes, the body undergoes a reaction of temperature. With a cotton or silk shirt, there is danger of a serious chill. With the woolen-khaki shirt, on the contrary, sudden changes are impossible and the cooling process is gradual and natural.

For many years it has been the practice in some armies to require the men to wear wide bands of woolen cloth around the abdomen day and night to prevent chill and feverish conditions from attacking the intestines and causing dangerous diseases. This practise evolved into the khaki-wool outer shirt.

Another great advantage of this new theory in clothing, especially in the tropics, is the protection afforded against the bites of disease-breeding mosquitoes and flies. Tropical malaria, yellow fever, elephantiasis, and many other dangerous diseases are transmitted by the mosquito. This insect is able to sting very freely through light cotton and silk garments, but, in the fleecy surface of the khaki shirt, his proboscis becomes hopelessly entangled and he is unable to do any harm.

Making GUTTER WATER FIT TO DRINK

ONE of the mos. dangerous conditions involved in all warfare on land is the frequent necessity the troops are under of drinking polluted water from ditches and gutters along the line of march.

To a large extent this has been overcome by the United States Army by the use of a very compact and efficient filter. Whenever time allows a pause in a march long enough to build a fire, it is now possible to take the filthiest water, even sewage, and, by passing it through this filter, to make it a clear and sterile drinking water.

The suspected water is first poured into a galvanized cylindrical can with convenient handles on the rim through which a pole may be passed to assist in carrying it over the shoulders of two men. These cans are made in any desired size according to the amount of water required.

A brisk fire is built and the cans supported over it until the water comes to a boil. This kills the micro-organisms which carry typhoid fever, dysentery and many other diseases, dangerous and fatal to troops.

After boiling, the water is cleared by an ingenious new mechanical and chemical process.

A hollow cylinder of aluminum, perforated with small holes, is wrapped in a sterilized white flannel cloth. In this cylinder a chemical compound of carbonate and alum is placed. Fastened to this cylinder is a pipe connection with an ordinary faucet which draws the water by siphon effect.

The inner cylinder is lowered into the boiled water, which may still be full of impurities and mud. The water immediately rushes through the perforated aluminum cylinder, while the flannel bandage removes the coarsest of the impurities. Here the carbonate and alum attack the remaining suspended impurities, gather them by coagulation and precipitate them to the bottom of the container.

Water drawn from the syphon faucet has been altered from a state of extreme pollution to a ninety-nine per cent purity and a clarity unsurpassed by any spring. In this way enough water is secured to supply the canteens until the next halt if made.

Science Says You Should FEED YOUR WATCH EVERY MORNING

WINDING is the food of a watch. It is its life-blood, and upon it every movement of the works depends. The time-keeping value of a watch depends less upon its cost than upon the care that is taken of it by its owner. If wound in the morning instead of at night it will keep much better time.

It is a notorious fact that watches owned by women are less accurate than those carried by men. The cause for this can be directly assigned to the irregularity with which women wind their watches and the frequency with which they allow them to run down.

When a watch is allowed to stop because it has not been wound it is equivalent to a man being compelled to stop work because he is starved. Starve him often enough and you weaken him so greatly that his ability to do steady work is gone. Starve a watch spring often enough and it is weakened so that its ability to do steady work is gone. A good watch should never be allowed to run down, nor should the strain ever be put on the spring of forcing it to work to the limit of its winding.

When a watch spring is tightly coiled in other words, when it has been recently wound, it is at its point of greatest power. The "tick" of a watch then is strong and the potency of the spring is more than enough to regulate the works. At the eighteenth hour, in an average timepiece, the spring has become sufficiently far uncoiled to weaken its strength so that its working powers are only a little above the work it has to do. From the twentieth to the twenty-second hour the point is reached when the power of the spring begins to be strained. For a couple of hours further the strength of the spring suffices, but after that a severe strain is put upon it.

The four hours or so that a watch will run beyond its true period of twenty-four hours is harder on the watch than a week of regular running, and because of the weakness of the spring it fails to keep good time.

A watch is placed under greater stress during the daytime, for, as a rule, it is carried in the pocket and therefore has to resist the strains of constant movements. Consequently the spring should be at its strongest during the daytime. At night there is less strain upon the watch; therefore the time of the weakening of the spring should be at night. This will equalize the strain and help greatly in the time-keeping qualities of the watch. Moreover, regularity is a matter of great importance and most of us vary less in our hours of rising than of going to bed.

The reason why wrist watches are notoriously bad timekeepers is that they are regulated in a watchmaker's establishment, where they are not subject to the jerks and changes of position they must endure on the wrist. They should be regulated while worn by visiting a jeweller's twice a week for two or three weeks and then they will continue correctly without either gaining or losing.

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SHANGHAI SUNDAY JUNE 18, 1916

COUNTRY CLUB AND S.C.C. PLAY DRAW

Cricket Club However Had Advantage When The Game Was Called

BARRETT OUT FOR FOUR

Walker, V. H. Lanning And Clifford Top The Batsmen; Other Matches

Cricket had to suffer a good deal on account of the Fire Brigade display yesterday afternoon but at least three games came off although most of the teams had to play short handed. The chief game of the day was that played on the S.C.C. ground between the home club and the Country Club.

Potter winning the toss sent in Barrett and Turner at 2.40 p.m. to open the innings. Clifford bowled to Turner from top end, and started with a maiden over. Whitehead bowled from pavilion end.

Barrett was caught by Hawkings off Whitehead for 4 runs the score reading 8-1-4. V. H. Lanning joined Turner, and at 42 Hawkings relieved Whitehead at pavilion end. At 54 Moule relieved Clifford at top end. V. H. Lanning was caught by Stagg off Moule last ball of his first over for 30 runs the score now being 59-2-30. Walker joined Turner, but the latter was bowled by Hawkings for 25 runs when the score was 60-3-25. Hilliard soon after was bowled by Hawkings for 6 runs. Score 76-4-6.

Potter joined Walker. Sub missed catch from Walker off Moule. At 98 Stagg relieved Hawkings at pavilion end. Potter was caught by sub off Stagg after making 12 runs, score 98-5-12. Newman joined Walker. The former's two runs sent up the century at 3.57 p.m. With score standing at 100 Whitehead relieved Moule at top end.

Walker was bowled by Whitehead after playing a steady game for 43 runs, score 137-6-43.

Wheeler joined Newman with the score at 139 and Clifford relieved Stagg at pavilion end. Newman was bowled by Whitehead for 17 runs, the board then showing 150-7-17.

Gibbings joined Wheeler. The latter was bowled by Clifford for 17 runs. Score 165-8-17. Campbell joined Gibbings and at 165 Hawkings relieved Whitehead at top end and shortly Gibbings was bowled by Clifford for 13 runs, score 172-9-12.

The S.C.C. went in to bat at 4.55 p.m. putting Moule and Claxton in first. V. H. Lanning opened the bowling to Claxton, and bowled a maiden over. Hilliard bowled from pavilion end. Moule was bowled by V. H. Lanning for 1 run. Score 5-1-1. Clifford joined Claxton, who was caught by Barrett at wickets off Hilliard for 14 runs, 23-2-14. Tait then joined Clifford. Potter relieved Hilliard at pavilion end. Tait was bowled by Potter after making 23 runs, the score being 57-3-23.

A. E. Lanning joined Clifford at 6 when Hilliard relieved Potter at pavilion end. Soon after Potter relieved Lanning and Clifford was bowled by Hilliard for 24 runs, the board then showing 92-4-34. Stagg joined Lanning and at 98 V. H. Lanning relieved Hilliard at pavilion end. Lanning made a single and sent up the century at 6.25 p.m.

A. E. Lanning was caught and bowled by Hilliard for 27 runs when the score was 112-5-27. Hawkings joined Stagg but with the score at 123 Potter relieved Hilliard at top end and the game was called at 6.45 p.m.

1st Innings Country Club

W. C. D. Turner, b. Hawkings	25
Capt. Barrett, c. Hawkings, b. Whitehead	4
V. H. Lanning, c. Stagg, b. Moule	30
L. Walker, b. Whitehead	43
H. D. Hilliard, b. Hawkings	6
F. W. Potter, c. sub. b. Stagg	12
K. E. Newman, b. Whitehead	17
S. Wheeler, b. Clifford	17
F. S. Gibbings, b. Clifford	13
H. K. Campbell, not out	0
Extras	6
Total, 9 wickets	172

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. C. G. Clifford	13.3	3	36	2
C. C. Whitehead	14	2	48	3

(Continued on Page 3)

FIRE BRIGADE IN BIG CELEBRATION

Jubilee Program, Both Day And Night, Carried Through Without Hitch

PRIZES ARE DISTRIBUTED

Very Old Members Provide Most Interesting Part Of The Show

Most of the foreign population and approximately 9,345,100 Chinese saw the parades and exercises which celebrated yesterday the Fire Brigade Jubilee. The event was in honor of the 50th birthday of the organization.

There were two processions to the Thibet Road entrance of the Recreation Ground where the exercises were held. A temporary grand stand with flags and bunting was erected just inside the recreation grounds and the exhibitions were staged on the broad roadway opposite. Inspector Scott's goose and a detachment of Sikhs headed the afternoon procession. In it was apparatus that would serve as a genealogical record of fire-fighting machinery. There was everything from the old hand pumps down through the era of horse drawn engines to the mile-a-minute motors of today.

The most striking section of the procession was the Very Old Members who were in the original brigade. They turned out in their red shirts and old helmets to pull along the ancient hand engines. Most of them were white headed but they showed later in their drills with the antique hose reels that they hadn't forgotten their training. The exhibition of the Very Old Members was under the direction of Mr. Brodie A. Clarke.

The Old and New

After subduing an imaginary fire in the three-storey temporary bamboo structure erected on Thibet Road, the V. O. Ms retired amid flattering applause and the Old Members under Mr. A. W. Burkill came on. They used the horse drawn wagons and engines. When they cleared the stage it was taken by the present day companies and the split-second motor machines. This part of the program was under the supervision of Chief Officer M. W. Fett. Each man had polished his helmet until it glittered in the sunlight and the things they did to the temporary building will be remembered by its ashes. The French Company under Captain Dantin also gave spectacular exhibitions of modern fire-fighting methods.

Companies of the Shanghai Fire Brigade had hose races. They showed in what quick time they could unlimber scaling ladders and "rescue" several Boy Scouts from the third floor of the chief prop. The Victoria company made an especial hit with its ladder and rope work. After scaling the structure with eight ladders, members of the company rigged ropes down which they slid from three sides with dummies dangling from their arms to represent rescued and groggy fire victims. There was also some good exhibitions of jumping into the life net.

The Newest Recruit

One of the most successful events of the afternoon was when the brigade introduced its "newest recruit." Fitted complete, from brass helmet to high boots, in the uniform of the brigade and obviously impressed with her importance, up swaggered little Miss Joy Pett, aged three years, daughter of the Chief Officer. Her's was an easy task compared with her father's—just the presentation of bouquets—but the crowd and the firemen jumped to it and the little miss had a rousing reception.

A Water Exhibition

The afternoon's program was closed with a pumping finale, several nozzles going full power. When the pressure on one of these was strongest it got away from its masters and ran wild for several minutes, knocking the legs out from under those nearest and drenching the just and unjust alike. Finally six big firemen piled on it at once and subdued it though it continued to wriggle like an angry python. In addition to the foreigners dampened by stray drops during the grand finale,

(Continued on Page 2)

Let 'er Sizzle! What Care We! — By Tisdale

BOY, KILL THAT FLY ON MY NOSE
YOU'D THINK THIS WOULD BE THE WAY TO SPEND A HOT SATURDAY —
BUT SHANGHAI DOES IT AS SHOWN BELOW
THIS ONE'S SO HOT I CAN ALREADY SMELL THE SCORCHED HORSE HIDE!
IT ISN'T HOT ENOUGH FOR THE FIREMEN, SO THEY AMUSE THEMSELVES THIS WAY
HOPE I CAN SMASH IT BEFORE THE SUNSTROKE COMES ON
IF ANYONE HIRED ME TO DO THIS I'D CHARGE HIM $9,000 A MINUTE
FIRE BRIGADE JUBILEE TODAY
TISDALE

NAVY CUTTERS TO RACE ON FOURTH OF JULY

More Features Arranged By General Committee For The Celebration

The general committee for the Fourth of July celebration met yesterday at the American Consulate General and appointed sub-committees which are to look after different details of the program. Suggestions of features were also made which probably will be included in the day's celebration.

Capt. Sypher, representing Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, told the committee that there would be races between cutters from the American warships opposite The Bund on the morning of the Fourth. This would take the place of the track meet that had been previously suggested. There was also a plan on foot to have a boxing match on board the flagship. There will be two ball games during the day. The first will be Cincinnati vs. Brooklyn, the second a navy team against Shanghai. A reception will be held at the consulate general from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The following committee were named: Sports, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Mr. T. F. Cobbs, Capt. Sypher, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. Barnes Moss, Mr. W. C. Sprague, Dr. N. L. Downs, Mr. Herbert Webb, Mr. W. W. Lockwood.

Finance, Mr. W. S. Emens, Mr. C. H. Blake.

Refreshments, Mr. L. Everett, Mr. E. Dunning, Major C. P. Holcomb.

Committee for evening program, Mr. C. L. Seitz, Mr. S. Feesenden, Mr. Earl B. Rose, Mr. C. D. McGrath.

The reception committee will comprise all the general committee. Reports of the sub-committees will be made at a meeting to be held at the consulate general at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, June 26.

College Baseball

Games of May 20

Harvard, 9; Princeton, 5.
Yale, 7; Cornell, 1.
Michigan, 4; Pennsylvania, 2.
Lehigh, 9; Lafayette, 2.
Ursinus, 1; Swarthmore, 0 (12 innings).
Navy, 7; Catholic University, 4.
Fordham, 4; Army, 2.
Bowdoin, 6; Tufts, 5.
Chicago, 2; Purdue, 1.
Illinois, 4; Wisconsin, 3.
St. John's College 2, John's Hopkins 1.
Princeton 9, Yale Freshmen 4.
Holy Cross 4, Brown 3.
Amherst 6, Wesleyan 5.
Kansas, 13; Missouri, 6.
Whitman, 3; Idaho, 1.

Lawn Tennis Championships

Rap'd progress is being made with the various lawn tennis championships and already the semi-finals in the mixed doubles have been reached, the games being set for decision this afternoon, at the Cercle Sportif Francais. Mrs. E. Prince and H. B. Ollerdessen will meet Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Dr. J. E. Murray, whilst Mr. and Mrs. J. Elmore will oppose Mr. and Mrs. R. F. C. Master.

Games during the past week resulted as follows: Doubles.—J. L. Wade and S. Kashio beat H. Phillips and Dr. J. E. Murray 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 0-6, 6-2. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and R. F. C. Master beat C. P. Sutthery and J. Elmore, 6-2, 6-3, 5-7, 1-6, 6-4. Messrs. McEachran and C. G. Humphreys v. Messrs. H. D. Ollerdessen and W. S. A. Pott, stopped by rain, the former couple leading 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 and one game in the next set.

Mixed Doubles.—Mr. and Mrs. R. F. C. Master beat Mrs. H. Hanbury and W. E. Leckie 6-3, 6-2. Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Dr. J. E. Murray beat Mrs. R. C. Farbridge and H. Toussaint, 6-2, 7-5. Mr. and Mrs. J. Elmore beat Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Norman 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. Mr. and Mrs. J. Elmore beat Miss E. Newcomb and J. S. McEachran, 6-0, 6-1. Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Dr. J. E. Murray beat Mrs. W. A. White and Mr. J. L. Wade, 6-0, 6-1. Mrs. E. A. Prince and Mr. H. B. Ollerdessen beat Mrs. T. G. Drakeford and Mr. H. Phillips, 6-1, 6-1.

Public School Tournament

The draw for the Public School Old Boys tennis tournament was made on Thursday. There are seventeen entries for the tournament, which will consist of singles only. The best out of three sets will be played in each case, with the exception of the semi-finals and the finals, when the best out of five sets will decide the victor.

All matches will be witnessed by an umpire, who will be appointed by the players. There will be two prizes, for the winner and the runner-up. The first prize has been kindly presented by Mr. H. W. L. Toussaint.

The first round must be completed by Monday, June 26, the second round on July 3, the third round on July 10, and the semi-finals and the finals at a date to be fixed later.

The draw is as follows:—H. Sterlingwerff v. A. M. A. Hansen; H. V. Rowland v. J. P. Hawes; B. H. Smith v. A. E. Ferris; A. Levis v. G. Madar; C. Langley v. C. E. Ollerdessen; N. David v. F. Madar; B. Shirazi v. W. Lynberg; E. J. Cooke v. C. Furchman; E. V. Rowland a bye.

At the Race Course yesterday, C. E. Ollerdessen beat C. Langley, 6-0, 6-0 and B. H. Smith beat A. E. Ferris, 6-1, 6-0. Today, N. David will meet F. Madar.

Hong Doubles

For the Hong Doubles Championship 24 couples have entered. The 1st and 2nd rounds must be completed by Saturday, the 24th instant. The following is the draw:—

1st round.—C. D. Field and J. S. T. Cooper (H. F. Arnhold) v. H. Phillips and A. P. Hunt (H. B. M. Consulate). S. Tsuda and C. B. W. Moore (Customs) v. M. F. Finna and R. Canavarro (H. and S. Bank). G. F. Hoyland and N. Bowey (S. M. C. Elec. Dept.) v. C. J. Scott and J. S. McEachran (Chartered Bank). H. R. Hemsted and St. G. R. Clark (H. and S. Bank) v. G. F. E. Norris and A. M. A. Hansen (B. A. Tobacco Co.). R. F. C. Master and F. W. Godfrey (Lawyers) v. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and K. E. Newman (S. M. C. Police). G. Humphreys and F. O. Reynolds (Asiatic Petroleum Co.) v. E. Ersley and A. J. Grant (Asiatic Petroleum Co.) A. Wilson and H. D. Hilliard (Customs) v. H. S. C. Rowley and H. P. Cray (E. E. Telegraph Co.). Dr. R. J. Marshall and Dr. J. E. Murray (Physicians) v. W. E. Leckie and L. J. Gell (Butterfield and Swire.)

2nd Round.—P. H. Prevost and H. Bourboulon (Credit Foncier) v. G. A. Richardson and T. G. Drakeford (Bradley and Co.). H. M. Gorton and D. V. Wanostroet (Sun Insurance Office) v. F. S. Gibbings and D. J. E. Klein (Dunlop Rubber Co.). R. Brown and J. Elmore (George McBain) v. O. L. Ilbert and C. Knight (S. M. C. Elec. Dept.). S. Toyodzumi and S. Kashio (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha) v. A. W. Brandtmar and K. A. Carstensen (Great Northern Telegraph Co.)

S.C.C. v. Country Club

This match has been arranged for Wednesday, June 21, at 4.45 p.m., on the S.C.C. courts. Best 3 of 5 sets.

Chinese Boxing To Be Feature Today's Chin Wu Athletic Opening

The new premises and grounds of the Chin Wu Athletic Association will be thrown open today at 2 p.m. An informal reception will take place in which Chinese boxing will be demonstrated, both freehand and with apparatus. The premises and grounds situated right next to the Municipal Nieh Chi Kwei Public School for Chinese on Baikal Road occupy an area of some twenty mow, funds for which were raised among the members. The association was originally promoted by the well-known exponent of Chinese boxing, Mr. Fog Yuen-kah, who died soon after it was organised.

For five years it has trained boxing teachers for nearly all the Chinese schools in the South-east. At present there are half a dozen branches, including one at Hongkong. Mr. Chow Ching-tsing, Taoyin of Shanghai, is Hon. President of the Association, Mr. Yuan Hung-kee, Compradore of the International Bank and Mr. Fu Siao-an of the China Merchants, are Directors, while Messrs. Lo Wei-chong and Chan Kung-chi, are supporters and secretaries. Besides boxing, the association provides tennis, volley-ball, basketball, football, and other sports. The demonstration today will furnish a good opportunity to see Chinese boxing at its best; a cordial invitation is extended to all.

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON SHANGHAI BASEBALL

Brooklyn v. Locals This Afternoon; Wilhoit Recovering; Cincinnati-Japanese Game

Game this afternoon: Brooklyn vs. Shanghai 3 o'clock. Sharp.

• • •

It was noted with pleasure that Cy Wilhoit, demon-pitcher-catcher-fielder-hitter of the Shanghai team, was among those present in the grandstand at yesterday's game. Cy has been in the hospital where several M. Ds. have submitted him to some higher personal carpentry. Dame Rumor had it that he slid down a bed-sheet and ran away from his nurses to see yesterday's game. Another version was that his specialists came to the conclusion that the sight of a ball game would act as a strong tonic to the patient. It is to be hoped that he will soon be seen on the other side of the chicken netting, but he says he scarcely thinks so, this season.

• • •

In the seventh inning yesterday Dr. Downs was put in the field to umpire in place of Mr. Nickols. But Shanghai lost, anyhow!

• • •

On this coming Wednesday afternoon Cincinnati is to play a Japanese team from the Tung Wen College.

• • •

It has come to our ears that the cruiser Brooklyn, U.S.N., has a band of Filipinos on board that play music. This may or may not be true. At any rate they have never appeared at a baseball game so far. The old admonition to be seen and not heard should not apply to musicians.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. June 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. June 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. June 23

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru July 1
Per C.M. s.s. China..... July 2
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.. July 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza June 25

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on May 30, and is due here on or about June 21, per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru.

The French mail of May 28 is due at Hongkong on June 26, and here on June 30. Left Port Said on June 2, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

The Atlantique also brings the French mails of May 20, ex M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

CINCINNATI BEATS SHANGHAI, 7 TO 4

Local Team Takes Lead In Early Stages But Is Soon Overhauled

BOWER'S CONTROL POOR

Errors at Critical Moments Help Sailors To Chalk Up Victory

In revenge for the defeat suffered the week before, Cincinnati came back strong yesterday and walloped the Shanghai ball team to the tune of 7 to 4. Shanghai had them up to the fourth inning by three runs to one. In that session Cincinnati opened with her heavy guns and tied the tally. In the next inning they committed further frightfulness that netted them three more runs and they kept the lead to the end.

Features of Shanghai's game were the fielding of Rasmussen in left and the work of Walker at third. For a time all the long flies were coming Rasmussen's way and none of them got by. He held one long drive in spite of the fact that the signals had become tangled and Hutchinson galloped over from center and crashed into Rasmussen as the ball smacked into the latter's glove. Rasmussen lost his little red cap temporarily—but he didn't lose the ball, which was the main thing. Rasmussen also put over one of the three two-baggers knocked during the game. Walker displayed further beauties in his handling of the position at third. He played his usual errorless, air-tight game.

The longest drive of the day was a three-sacker by Curtis of Cincinnati. Morrison and Harkins slammed out two-base hits.

Bower pitched for Shanghai. He fanned two men, walked six and is down in the doomsday book for two wild pitches. Oliver, for Cincinnati, gave three men their bases and fanned two men also. Walker nabbed a swift grounder, tagged a runner making for third and shot the ball to Morrison for the only double play of the game. The score by innings:

Shanghai	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0=4
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0=7

Shanghai:	AB	R	L	B	SH	O	A	E
Walker, 3rd	3	1	0	0	2	5	0	
Holliday, s.s	4	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
Rasmussen, l.f.	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	
Morrison, 2nd.	5	1	2	0	4	0	0	
Hutchinson, c.f.	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Roberts, c.	4	0	1	0	5	4	0	
Hykes, 1st.	4	0	0	0	8	0	2	
Swan, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bower, p.	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Total	36	4	5	0	24	14	3	

Cincinnati:	AB	R	L	B	SH	O	A	E
Stipp, s.s.	4	0	1	0	2	3	1	
Wagner, 2nd.	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
Miller, 2nd	3	1	0	1	3	2	0	
Curtis, 3rd	2	1	1	0	1	4	2	
Landers, c.f.	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	
Ward, c.	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	
Crall, 1st.	2	2	0	0	10	1	1	
Harkins, r.f.	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	
Haley, l.f.	4	1	1	0	2	0	1	
Oliver, p.	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	
Total	29	7	7	1	27	15	7	

Boy Scouts

Troop Orders for the week ending June 24.

Tuesday 20th. Full Uniform, General Troop parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

Patrol Leaders will be in charge of this parade.

Patrol Leaders meeting 6.45 p.m.

Orderly Patrols for the week Swift and Curlew.

Orderly Officer A.S.M. Judah, Orderly Bugler Scout Brown.

SECTION ORDERS

Cathedral School. Thursday 22nd. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Public School. Thursday 22nd. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School. Wednesday 21st. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

NOTICES

Badges:—The following having passed the necessary tests are permitted to wear badges as under:—

Marksman:—Patrol Leaders Foon and Nash, Scout Stanley.

Swimmer:—Seconds Thomson and Goldman.

Cooks:—Scouts Petersen and Viloudaki.

I. D. MACDONALD,
Assist. Scoutmaster.
1/c

DAUBERT AND SPEAKER TOP BA TING LISTS

Chase Still Well Up In National And Cobb Is Back In .300 Class

Chicago, May 20.—Jake Daubert, Brooklyn's first baseman, is leading the batters of the National League, according to averages published here today and including games played last Wednesday. His percentage is .384. Cy Williams, Chicago, though batting under .300, leads in home runs with six, and is tied with Zimmerman, Chicago, in total bases at 60, and is tied with Groh, Cincinnati, in runs scored, at twenty.

Carey, Pittsburg, continues to lead the base stealers, having 13 to his credit. Boston has taken first place in club batting with .272. National League batters hitting .300 or better in at least half the games are:

Daubert, Brooklyn, .384; Zimmerman, Chicago, .358; Robertson, New York, .357; Rariden, New York, .336; Schulte, Chicago, .334; Chase, Cincinnati, .333; Hinchman, Pittsburg, .329; Gowdy, Boston, .329; E. Burns, Philadelphia, .327; G. Burns, New York, .232; Kauff, New York, .309; Cravath, Philadelphia, .306; Stock, Philadelphia, .305; Doyle, New York, .301; Cutshaw, Brooklyn, .301; Snyder, St. Louis, .301.

Ranked according to earned runs per game made off them, the ten leading pitchers of the National League, including those who have taken part in at least five games, are:

Dell, Brooklyn, won 2, lost 2, 0.48; Kanthener, Pittsburg, won 2, lost 4, 0.85; Amer, St. Louis, won 3, lost 2, 1.15; Alexander, Philadelphia, won 5, lost 2, 1.33; Packard, Chicago, won 2, lost 1, 1.33; McConnell, Chicago, won 3, lost 2, 1.58; Rixey, Philadelphia, won 3, lost none, 1.57; Pfeffer, Brooklyn, won 5, lost 5, 1.67; Cheney, Brooklyn, won 3, lost 1, 2.10; S. Smith, Brooklyn, won 1, lost 2, 2.15.

Tris Speaker, Cleveland, leads the American League in batting with .358, Cobb is again doing better than .300. Speaker also is ahead in total bases with 51. His teammate, Graney, leads in runs scored with 21 and is tied with Fournier, Chicago, for first place among home run batters with three. Judge, Washington, maintains the lead among the base-stealers with 9. Detroit, with .261, leads in club batting. The .300 hitters of the American League, counting only those who have played in half or more of the games, are:

Speaker, Cleveland, .358; Burns, Detroit, .364; Smith, Cleveland, .344; Nunamaker, New York, .338; Strunk, Philadelphia, .333; Milan, Washington, .333; Cobb, Detroit, .332; McMullen, Chicago, .321; Shanks, Washington, .311; E. Johnson, St. Louis, .311; Hoblitzel, Boston, .300.

Leading pitchers are:

Leonard, Boston, won 3, lost 1, 0.71; Coumbe, Cleveland, won 5, lost none, 1.10; Pennock, Boston, won none, lost 2, 1.07; Klepfer, Cleveland won 1, lost none, 1.22; Gallia, Washington, won 3, lost 2, 1.60; C. Williams, Chicago, won 2, lost 3, 1.76; S. Coveleskie, Cleveland, won 4, lost 3, 1.96; Wolfgang, Chicago, won none, lost 1, 2.12; Morton, Cleveland, won 6, lost 1, 2.25; Plank, St. Louis, won 1, lost 3, 2.25.

Country Club And S.C.C. Play Draw

(Continued from Page 1)

W. J. Hawkings	6	0	31	2
W. H. Moule	4	0	23	1
E. W. Stagg	4	0	28	1

1st Innings S.C.C.

A. A. Claxton, c. Barrett, b. Hilliard 14
W. H. Moule, b. V. H. Lanning .. 1
W. C. G. Clifford, b. Hilliard 34
E. C. Tait, b. Potter 23
A. E. Lanning, c. and b. Hilliard. 27
E. W. Stagg, not out 14
W. J. Hawkings, not out 12
A. J. Daniels, did not bat.
C. C. Whitehead, did not bat.
C. A. S. Williams, did not bat.
Extras 11
Total, 5 wickets 136

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
V. H. Lanning	17	4	55	1
H. D. Hilliard	13	1	45	3
F. W. Potter	9	3	25	1

S.C.C. 2nd XI v. St. Andrew's

The S.C.C 2nd XI visited St. Andrews' yesterday and beat them after a close game by 2 runs. Monk with 5 wickets for 28 was the most successful bowler while F. Gates, Graham Barrow for St. Andrew's and Hollander, Warrener and Tippin for S.C.C. all put up useful scores.

St. Andrew's Innings

E. Westwood, b. Monk 5
R. A. Donaldson, c. Cheetham, b. Tippin 0
E. G. Barnes, b. Tippin 16
J. Guttierres, c. Scott, b. Monk 1
E. P. Graham-Barrow, b. Leslie... 12
Geo. Howell, c. Toez, b. Leslie 8
A. Payne, b. Monk 0
H. J. Barnes, c. Leslie, b. Monk ... 6
F. Gates, c. and b. Leslie 14
W. A. Singer, c. Cheetham, b. Monk 0
P. Hyndman, not out 11
Extras 11
Total 78

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. J. Monk	12.4	6	28	5
Capt. Tippin	7	2	18	2
A. H. Leslie	5	—	21	3

S.C.C. Innings

W. J. Monk, b. Westwood 11
P. T. Hollander, c. Howell, b. Gutierrez 14
W. H. L. Warrener, c. Graham Barrow, b. Gutierrez 19
W. N. Scott, l.b.w. Westwood..... 4
Capt. Tippin, b. Donaldson 18
A. H. Leslie, b. Donaldson 0
W. E. Andersen, c. Westwood b. Donaldson 2
C. S. Cheetham, b. Donaldson 5
Toez, not out 0
G. C. Ross, did not bat
T. G. Smeaton, b. Westwood 1
Extras 7
Total 81

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M	R.	W.
J. Gutierrez	11	4	17	2
E. Westwood	7	1	26	2
E. P. Graham-Barrow	3	—	11	—
R. A. Donaldson	7	1	20	4

Police v. B.A.T.

The B.A.T. had a trouncing from the Police yesterday by a big margin. Quayle had a century to his credit before he retired. He played well all round the wicket. For the Tobacconists Katz made a valiant effort with 44.

Innings of B.A.T.C.C.

H. G. Boyling, not out 10
G. F. E. Norris, c. Webb, b. Fry ... 1
R. W. Johnston, b. Sale 7
J. B. Katz, b. Adams 44
C. S. Peacock, c. and b. Sale 0
H. Langley, b. Sale 0
W. S. Foster, not out 17
H. E. Brewer, b. Adams 6
E. F. Thorpe, b. Adams 5
J. E. Cameron, b. Adams 2
H. Anderson, c. and b. Adams... 0
Extras 12
Total 104

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. S. Fry	12	2	35	1
G. Sale	11	—	27	3
J. A. Quayle	3	—	5	0
J. Robertson	2	—	11	0
J. G. Adams	4	—	14	5

Innings of S.M.P.C.C.

J. J. Adams, c. Cameron, b. Johnston 2
J. Robertson, b. Johnston 8
J. F. Prosser, b. Norris 32
J. A. Quayle, retired 101
T. S. Fry, b. Norris 2
T. Bolitho, b. Norris 1
W. E. Fairbairn, b. Peacock 15
G. Sale, c. Johnston b. Peacock... 2
F. C. Bridger, c. and b. Norris ... 3
J. Mason, not out 3
D. J. Webb, c. Peacock, b. Morris 3
Extras 8
Total 180

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. S. Peacock	10	2	28	2
W. R. Johnston	10	1	54	2
H. Langley	6	—	33	—
W. C. Foster	3	—	18	—
G. F. E. Norris	8	—	39	5

Parsees v. S.-N. Railway

The Parsee Cricket Club had a runaway victory over the Shanghai-Nanking Railway's representatives, yesterday. Damri and Ragi, opening for the Parsees, managed well and between them they made 50 runs before the wicket was down. Lalcaca had to retire after scoring 25 runs.

Of the other players, Sethna was the only man to reach double figures. For the Railway team Bailey and Lancaster bowled well, taking three wickets each.

Bhoora's bowling was simply superb and several of the railway men found it very difficult to play his deliveries. Ragi was equally successful, in spite of the railway team's good efforts to display a fine game. Only Messrs. Bailey and Ching reached double figures.

The scores follow:

Parsees

E. W. Damri, c. Middleton, b. Cheetham 25
R. H. Ragi, b. Lancaster 26
J. P. Lalcaca, retired 25
C. H. Bhoora, b. Lancaster 6
S. M. Talati, c. Middleton, b. Lancaster 9
H. S. Madon, b. Bailey 6
C. B. Sethna, b. Hone 11
J. H. Shroff, c. Morgan, b. Bailey 1
R. Viccajee, b. Bailey 2
K. D. Karanjia, b. Hove 2
B. S. Khambata, not out 0
Extras 3
118

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Middleton	3	—	11	—
Bailey	16	—	44	3
Morgan	2	—	13	—
Cheetham	2	—	10	1
Lancaster	10	—	26	3
Hove	2	1	1	2

S.N.R.

H. Middleton, c. Bhoora, b. Ragi. 9
W. P. Lancaster, b. Ragi 0
C. L. Bailey, b. Sethna 17
F. D. Mulvey, b. Bhoora 2
B. L. Cheetham, b. Bhoora 0
H. D. Mousley, b. Bhoora 0
H. Morgan, b. Ragi 1
H. W. Ching, b. Bhoora 10
W. K. Chang, b. Bhoora 2
E. T. Forestier, b. Bhoora 6
Ho W. Chang, not out 7
Extras 2
56

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Bhoora	12	1	21	6
R. H. Ragi	11	1	27	3
C. B. Sethna	1	—	6	1

Fire Brigade In Big Celebration

(Continued from Page 1)

several hundred Chinese coolies whose curiosity drew them too near, were introduced to the cleaning properties of water.

At 9 o'clock in the evening a torch-light procession of men with lanterns hung fire apparatus paraded again to the Thibet Road stand and put on further exercises which ended with the firing of the temporary structure which they had used so severely during the day. There were demonstrations of rescues that were all the more thrilling for the realism of the fire and lights.

The Real Thing

It not infrequently happens, when fire brigades are giving exhibitions, that they are called away to the real thing and so it was here. The brigade were just about to set to work on their exhibition fire, when the ever-watchful Boy Scouts, who, for the occasion, were keeping watch and ward over the Settlement, turned in an alarm down Yangtszepoo.

Chief Officer Pett detached Hongkew and Deluge, who found no light task before them, a cotton ginning establishment right opposite Lao Kung Mow being well ablaze. It was then 11.30 p.m. and it was 2 a.m. before they felt satisfied to leave damping down to the coolie corps and, as it was, the center was entirely gutted.

After inspection in the afternoon by members of the councils of the Settlement and the French Concession, there was a presentation of cups and medals by Mr. A. S. R. White-Cooper, chairman of the Watch Committee. He gave a short summary of the brigade's half century of history and finished with:

Mr. White-Cooper's Speech

"During the past 50 years the Brigade's record has been one in which both its members, past and present, the Council, and the community as a whole may well take pride and pleasure. I say without fear of contradiction that no more efficient and well equipped volunteer fire service exists the world over. We all owe a deep debt of gratitude to our fellow-residents who sacrifice so much of their time in carrying out the arduous and highly dangerous work that fire-fighting entails; and in thanking them, I know I am voicing the sentiments of the whole community. It is my confident hope that the next fifty years will be just as full of cause for gratification as the past."

Mr. White-Cooper said that in 1904 the long service medal was instituted. He was pleased to announce that to mark the present occasion the Council has decided to remove a long standing grievance by awarding the medal to the following past members of the Brigade who had left before the medal was instituted:—William R. Kahler, L. Moore, A. Berthet, C. Grun, H. S. King, C. W. Cooper, G. J. T. Newman, J. Hamon.

The Brigade's Record

The following is a list of those who took part in the afternoon proceedings:—

Very Old Members, 1866-1890

Brodie A. Clarke (in charge)	G. R. Wingrove
	W. R. Kahler
E. C. Pearce	F. Ayscough
C. W. Wrightson	J. Lemlere
T. E. Trueman	A. Hamon
H. H. Read	H. A. J. Macray
J. H. P. Parker	F. L. Marshall
E. Wheen	W. D. Graham
J. W. Gande	E. W. Noel
W. A. White	
W. S. Jackson	C. Gilbert Davies

Old Members, 1891-1905

Mih Ho-loong Co.

A. W. Burkill	L. J. Cubitt
C. S. V. Bidwell	E. W. Sharples
J. E. Denham	W. A. C. Platt
E. T. Byrne	H. W. Daldy
F. Schwyzer	P. Crighton
I. Tuxford	N. B. Ramsay
G. M. Billings	C. E. Sparke
L. M. ff. Beytagh	E. E. Parsons
J. H. Teesdale	J. V. C. Davis
C. H. Godfrey	F. H. Crossley

Hongkew Co.

A. J. Stewart	
C. A. Skinner (Foreman)	H. W. Strike
	T. D. Gram
H. N. Wienberg	
R. W. Davis	

Deluge Co.

A. W. Macphail (Foreman)	W. A. Ray
	T. Sayle
D. Fleming	J. A. T. Thomas
H. H. Fowler	L. R. Wheen
H. R. Hertslet	A. R. Wilson
P. M. Lancaster	W. Ortwin
W. O. Lancaster	C. F. Gram
	G. J. T. Newman

Victoria Co.

C. J. Scott (Foreman)	E. O. Cumming
	M. O. Springfield
A. R. Bowden	N. L. Sparke
A. A. Brady	

Active Members, 1916

Mih Ho Loong Company (No. 1)

R. W. Skinner (Foreman)	T. E. Mitchell
	H. Beckton
R. A. Stuart (1st Asst.)	J. C. Taylor
	C. V. Jensen (ab.)
D. Campbell (2nd Asst.)	J. S. Law
	G. F. Dumbarton
H. W. P. Mc-Meekin	H. H. Lennox (ab.)
	W. N. Lowe (ab.)
M. H. Shorto (ab.)	

Hongkew Company (No. 2)

A. E. Fenton (Foreman)	L. G. M. Kidd (ab.)
	F. C. Mansfield
J. E. R. Harris (1st Asst.)	J. R. Harder (ab.)
	P. W. Mansfield
C. F. Harris (2nd Asst.)	M. H. E. Frederiksen
J. M. Sanderson	A. J. Hadley
	A. F. T. Holland
T. Hutchison (ab.)	F. E. Fraser
H. E. Molloy (ab.)	M. N. Harloe
E. S. Thellefsen	N. C. Brodie
J. H. Smart (ab.)	

Victoria Company (No. 7)

E. B. Clarke (Foreman)	W. Ward
M. B. Mathews (1st Asst.)	R. S. Smith
J. Feely (2nd Asst.)	C. H. L. Symons (ab.)
W. S. Clay	E. C. Symons (ab.)
L. P. O'Driscoll	T. E. Cocker (ab.)
H. G. Mancell	F. L. Mainwright (ab.)
A. Szigetvary	J. H. Lawrence (ab.)
N. P. Thomson	A. H. Mancell (ab.)

Deluge Company (No. 4)

G. C. Nazer (Foreman)	L. J. Quine
	J. W. Stavers
M. A. Annett (1st Asst.)	P. D. G. Gain
	A. Piercy (ab.)
W. A. L. Pardoe (2nd Asst.)	A. Baldwin (ab.)
	R. B. Beach (ab.)
W. G. Smith	R. B. Roach (ab.)
C. W. Porter	R. A. Williams (ab.)
D. V. Wanostrocht	
E. Hunting	G. H. Rendall (ab.)
J. W. Stackhouse	
E. W. Hubbard	J. E. Law (ab.)
W. S. Bowman	R. L. Wall (ab.)
H. P. B. Jones	H. J. Faers (ab.)
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Bold Play Pays At Auction

New York, May 20.—A number of interesting letters have been received giving various views as to the influence of the 125 points that are usually added to the score of the winners of a game at duplicate. Some correspondents think that the game should be won in a single deal to end the players to the score, as the number of deals played is not always the same. With ten tables there may be only two deals at a table, or at most three, before changing opponents. With four tables only there might be eight deals.

To add 125 for a game won on a single deal and nothing for games won by cumulative scores was the original rule, as set forth by the committee on laws in 1914, but that has been dropped and clubs are left to make their own laws for the present.

Even when the bonus is restricted to one deal the element of luck is still present. A deal went the rounds of a big duplicate match last week on which one pair made a little slam, while at six other tables the winners, all playing the hand on the same declaration, three spades, could not possibly make a trick over the contract. Here are the cards:

H.—8 7 2
C.—A 9 5
D.—8 6 2
S.—J 9 6 2

H.—A ... Y ... H.—K Q 9 6 3
C.—J 4 ... A ... L ... C.—10 8 7
D.—A Q J 8 ... ... D.—10 7 5 4
S.—A K Q 10 4 3 ... Z ... S.—8
H.—J 10 5 4
C.—K Q 6 3 2
D.—K 9
S.—7 5

Z dealt and passed. A bid three spades, which every one passed. Y to lead.

Some players will never open a three card suit under any circumstances, others will never lead such suits if they have four trumps, while others again will not do it unless they can begin with a sequence card or a winner. Following this rule, as he has four trumps, Y starts with the ace of clubs, sees the six from his partner, insists with deuce and trey and goes on with the nine, playing down.

Z wins the third club, and A trumps it, lays down the ace of hearts to get out of dummy's way and then takes a chance on dropping the trumps with three leads, leaving Y with the jack, dummy discarding hearts.

The next chance is that the king of diamonds will drop, so A leads the ace now he must lose a diamond and a trump, which saves the game. This is about the way the hand went at every table, except that some tried to get dummy in with the ten of diamonds instead of leading the ace first.

But at one table Y did not lead the club, as he imagined the ace might kid something later, so he started with the eight of diamonds. Ten covered, king fell. Now the play hinges on A's diamond not being a singleton, because if it is Z has the nine twice guarded.

Three rounds of trumps from A, then the ace of hearts and then the queen of diamonds, which drops the nine. The rest is easy. The three of diamonds puts dummy in with the seven to make two hearts and give A two club discards, little slam, as the jack of trumps is the only trick for Y and Z. The 193 extra points on this hand are pure luck, and it is just such luck that we want to eliminate from duplicate.

The fear of most of those who have expressed any opinion in this matter seems to be that if the 125 for a game is abolished the play will be entirely for penalties, and that no one would venture upon any of the speculative bids, based largely upon inferences as to the distribution of the undeclared suits, which are a conspicuous feature in the game of the expert.

This means that the player who found his own or his partner's bid overcalled would lie down and let the adversaries walk over him, just because they would not get any bonus for going game, and might possibly fail to get their contract even. That this would be the result is inconceivable.

Does any one imagine for a moment that if a player thinks he has the situation sized up about right and can make a bid that promises either to get the contract with reasonable prospect of success or to drive the opponents out of their depth he will refuse to declare, just because he cannot get 125 more for going game?

Look at the following hand, in which the bidding is not only interesting but highly instructive, the situation being very unusual. Then consider the results of leaving the opponent in with his contract, just because there is no bonus going with it if he makes it:

H.—A J 9 4
C.—8 5
D.—K Q J 6 5 3
S.—5

H.—K 8 5 2 ... Y ... H.—Q 10 7 3
C.—A Q 9 7 6 4 ... F ... C.—10 3
D.—8 4 2 ... Z ... D.—A
S.— ... S.—A Q J 10 8 7
H.—6
C.—K J 2
D.—10 7 6
S.—K 9 6 4 3 2

Z dealt and bid two spades. He belongs to the old school of bidders who believe in undertaking to do more with a weak hand than with a strong one. Without a sure trick in the hand anywhere he undertakes to win eight. Of course he is basing his estimate on spades being trumps, forgetting that the three other players at the table will decide what the trump shall be. One of those three is his partner, who will be counting on him for three or four sure tricks in spades.

A bids three clubs, Y goes to three diamonds, and it is up to B. If the game were an ordinary rubber and the cards were submitted to a dozen players of varying capacities it is probable that nine of them would say to pass; a couple might suggest changing three spades and the other might take a chance at no trumps, trusting A for a solid club suit.

Two same opinions would probably be given if the game were duplicate, adding 125 for a game won, but if there were no bonus and nothing for Y to make out the three diamonds the whole dozen would probably say to pass with the cards.

At one table B did pass, and this is what happened: B led the ten of his partner's suit, clubs, the jack covered and A made both ace and queen, having no spade himself and dummy having no hearts. A led a third club to force Y, but Y did not trump it, preferring to shed the losing spade, and put on the ace of trumps, which enabled Y to count A's trumps.

B led his ace of spades at once, but too late. A discarded the eight of hearts, Y trumped the spade and led ace and another heart for dummy to ruff. Now Y can ruff the spades and dummy can ruff two more hearts, the ten of trumps shutting out A's nine. Four by cards and four honors, 56 points.

At one table B recognized the great possibilities that lay in his hand if he could either hit his partner's supporting suit or drive Z back to the spades. Good players do not bid minor suits over major suits when they have the lead unless they have something else in hand.

B's estimate of the situation is that Z must have six or seven spades and that A was bidding on his ability to ruff that suit, while X is simply too strong to pass, although he cannot support the spades.

It is also clear that each of the three players that have made a bid has something in another suit to support him, and it is the bids that are based on correct inference as to what this suit is that show the expert. As the only thing A and Y can have, from the bidding and B's own holding, is hearts, it is clear that neither of them has five hearts or they would not be bidding clubs and diamonds. Then Z has at least one heart.

If A has four hearts to a couple of honors they will have eight trumps between them, and there is a possibility of game. It is hardly possible that A's clubs are solid, or he would have doubled the spade bid, so Z must have some good clubs, as he must have something back of his spades.

This being his view of the situation, B bids three hearts. How many players would reason this out?

With short hearts and both the black suits protected, Z supported his partner, bidding four diamonds. A at once inferred that B had the spades stopped and went to four hearts, which Y doubled. Observe that Y is counting on Z for some tricks, but Z never had a trick in his hand and never takes one.

Now take this hand, in which there was some pretty play at one table and some good defensive bidding at another:

H.—5
C.—10 9 3 2
D.—K 9 4 2
S.—8 7 5 4

H.—10 8 2 ... Y ... H.—K Q 7 6
C.—J 8 5 ... A ... B ... C.—8 7
D.—A 3 ... ... D.—Q J 8 7 6
S.—A Q 10 9 2 ... Z ... S.—J 3
H.—A J 9 4 3
C.—A K Q 4
D.—10 5
S.—K 6

The chief interest in this hand lies in the dealer's effort to find out his partner's suit, as Y cannot assist Z's. The first bid is a heart, a spade from A, pass from Y and B. Now comes the point; at one table Z bids two clubs. A took a chance that B had the hearts, as Y did not assist, and went two no trumps. This is bad bidding when Z has shown the clubs, as a supporting suit is usually stronger as a trick taker than the suit first bid. A got set for two tricks.

Z was in on the fourth club, as Y played down, and led a diamond. A played ace and led it back, having discarded a heart on the fourth club. Then Y led a heart and Z won the queen with the ace, returning the nine, which A held with the ten, when dummy should have overtaken it. This cost a trick.

At another table Z bid the clubs first and then the hearts, and when B helped the spades Y helped the clubs, and Z made three clubs and four honors. A led ace and another diamond, making the two spades later, while B made a heart trick.

It was at the table at which the supporting club suit was never mentioned that the pretty play came about. Z showed his strength by bidding two hearts originally, and A went to spades, after which nothing said. Z would have made money by bidding three clubs if he could have got A to three spades.

Y started with the singleton heart, upon which A false carded the eight, to conceal the deuce, leaving Z in doubt as to whether Y had that card or not. Z laid down the king of clubs to show his reentry, and then led the jack of hearts.

The beginner should observe this play carefully. If Y has the deuce, A has the ten alone and the jack forces the king. If Y has not the deuce, he can ruff the heart. Y trumped and came back with the club, on which Z played the queen.

This denies the jack; another point for the beginner to notice. Y ruffs another heart. Now, as Z has denied the club jack, that card must be with A, and as A can get in any time and give dummy the ruff, Y may as well do it for him, so he leads the club and dummy trumps it. Many players will not give up tricks they see they must lose, but shift to something they know nothing about and kill their partner's hands.

A can lead the diamond and lose a trick to the king or ten, or he can lead the heart and discard the diamond. He chose the heart, Y trumped it and put him in with a diamond, so that A lost a spade trick. The student will see that at the end Y could count A for five trumps, none of them played, so he could have but one diamond left. This puts A down for 100, less 26 honors.

For those who are not familiar with the modern methods of bidding to force the partner into declaring something, the following hand may be interesting. A year ago such bidding as Z's would have been looked upon as madness.

H.—K 9 6 4
C.—9 7 6
D.—9 4
S.—10 8 6 5

H.—10 5 3 ... Y ... H.—A Q J 8 7 2
C.—Q J 5 2 ... A ... B ... C.—10
D.—K 8 6 5 3 ... ... D.—Q 2
S.—J 4 ... Z ... S.—K 9 2
H.—
C.—A K 8 4 3
D.—J 10 7 ....
S.—A Q 7 2

Z dealt and bid no trump. A and Y passed, but B bid two hearts, which Z doubled. The student of bidding tactics will observe that a double in this position does not show any desire to set the contract, but is intended to force Y to bid his best suit.

A successfully headed this off by bidding three hearts, so that Y would hesitate about going to four in a minor suit, especially as his partner is now out of the double. But when Y and B passed Z did not give up, but doubled the three hearts, still determined to make Y bid something.

When A passed Y bid three spades. B was encouraged by A's assist to go to four hearts in spite of the two doubles by Z. Did Z double again and play to set the heart contract? Not a bit of it. Having found his partner's four card suit, he supported it, bidding four spades. This B doubled, but Y made it. (B made four hearts at one table.)

B led the singleton club. Dummy won and Y false carded the seven, as if B had the six. Ace and deuce of trumps follow and the jack holds. A led the queen of clubs for fear B had the small one. B refused to use his king of trumps and dummy's ace won. A small club, and again A is in with a jack.

Of course A leads the heart now, but he did not lead the ten, as Z would trump it. Y covered the trey with the nine and the jack was trumped. Now the eight of clubs forces B's trump. If B leads a heart he makes the king good in dummy, so he plays the diamond queen. Z covers and leads the jack, Y trumping the king, as he shed a diamond on the club. Dummy trumps himself in with a heart and makes the fifth club and the ten of diamonds, four by cards and the game with simple honors.

School for Card Players

Auction Bridge. R. W. says: Z deals the hand, and his partner Y picks up and looks at each card as dealt to him. Just as A is pushing his cards together preparatory to letting them Y announced that he had only eleven cards and that A was about to take two that belonged to Y. Then Y reached over and took two cards from A's pile, which A had not yet lifted. Is this regular?

If Y lifted and looked at eleven cards before the deal was complete that costs him 275 points penalty in the honor column. It is not Y's business to correct any error in the deal but the dealer's, and Y had no right to lay claim to any of A's cards. If there were more than thirteen cards dealt to A it is a misdeal. The fact that A was about to lift a hand containing fifteen cards is enough to establish the irregularity, so that there must be a new deal, but the penalty against Y stands.

W. B. W. asks the difference between auction, royal auction and duplicate auction.

They are all forms of auction bridge. Royal auction was the name given to the game when the spade suit was advanced in value to nine points a trick. Duplicate is any form of the game in which the same hands are overplayed by different pairs of partners, under one or other of the many schedules for such contests.

L. M. J. says: The dealer bids a club, second hand a diamond. Third hand passes. The fourth hand holds five diamonds and five hearts to the ace king queen, with three small clubs. A bets he should support the diamonds. B bets he should bid the hearts.

The correct bid is to show the hearts. If the partner is a good player he will deny the hearts if they do not suit him, and the fourth hand can then go back to supporting the diamonds, but it is much better to try for game in hearts with four odd than to work for five odd in diamonds. Everything depends, of course, on the partner's being trusted to deny the hearts if he has none. He may go to no trumps in that case if he can stop the clubs.

T. T. O. says: The dealer bids a heart. Second hand passes, third hand says no trump, fourth hand two diamonds. Before the dealer has time to make a bid the second hand says three clubs, and before the third hand can say anything the fourth hand bids three diamonds. Now, which of these bids is to stand if neither the dealer nor his partner will go any further with their declarations?

Either the dealer or his partner, without consultation, may exact the penalty of letting either bid stand, or overrule either by ignoring the other, or they may ignore both and the dealer may bid over the original and regular two diamond bid, or there may be a new deal.

H. B. V. says: During the play clubs are led twice by dummy, who has practically the whole suit. Instead of leading a third club dummy switches to a spade and the second hand drops a club. His partner says, "No spades, partner?" to which the player answers "No," and the trick is turned. The declarer wins the spade and leads another, but before the second hand plays the fourth hand says, "Hold on. I had a spade." His partner maintains that his asking the question in time saves the revoke as the player in error has not played to the next trick.

The negative answer establishes the revoke if the trick is turned, whether the player in error has played to the next trick or not.

Casino, D. A. B. says: Playing two hand, the cards on the table are a 5 and a 9. A builds a 4 on the 5 and calls it 9, but does not touch the other card. B plays a queen. Then A puts an ace on the 9, pairs it with his first build and calls it two nines. B calls attention to the error. What must be done?

The combination must be broken up and all A's cards left on the table, so that there shall be a queen, nine, five, four, ace for B to play to.

Poker. M. D. says: We wish you would give us a rule about splitting openers that would cover all situations.

The modern rule allows any player at the table to split without announcing the fact. If the opener splits he need not say anything, because his discard is always placed under the chips in the pool whether he is going to split or not. No matter what he has to open on or what he chooses to draw to, his discard is always there to show what he had when he opened. This allows him to play his hand with the same freedom as any other player at the table.

N. O. V. says: The dealer helps all who have stayed in to draw cards, but before drawing any himself picks up his hand and looks at it. He then lays off one card from the top of the pack for himself and picks up his five cards to discard one in its place. He now discovers that he had a pat straight and not a four straight, as he thought. Must he take the card he has laid off?

Yes.

G. T. A. says: playing with the joker in the pack, A and B are in the call. A lays down a flush in hearts, ace king queen ten four. B shows the ace jack three deuce of clubs and the joker, which he calls the king of clubs. Upon seeing that will not beat A's queen next, he calls the joker the ace of clubs, but A bets such a thing as a flush with two aces at the top is impossible.

A is wrong. The holder of the joker may call it anything he pleases, regardless of whether he has the duplicate of that card in his own hand or not, as it must be in the pack or in the hand of his adversary, no matter when it is called. This allows B to call the joker the club ace, and an ace-ace high flush is better than ace-king high, so B wins.

J. J. S. says: Nothing is said about the privilege of breathing when the game starts. After playing for nearly an hour all six come into a straight pot, not a jack. Man next the age and all after him up to the dealer pass. The dealer bets the limit and the age passes out. When the dealer goes to take the pot the the second man insists that he can bet, as he only breathed.

Unless this is specifically agreed to before the first hands are dealt there is no such privilege, and any player who will not bet in his turn is out of the pool.

Heats: L. J. asks if there is any law against the first lead of the hand being a small heart.

No; but there are many players who imagine there is, and who like to prevent such a lead if they can.

T. H. E. says: Playing with a widow, must the winner of the first trick show what he gets in it or not?

He is not allowed to do so, as that would give the others the cue as to how many hearts were yet to come.

Lawn Bowls

The results of yesterday's games at the Lawn Bowls Club in the rink competition were as follows:—

J. T. Disselduff (skip)	G. H. Phillips (skip)
H. H. Fowler	D. MacDonald
A. N. Other	C. E. Pearson
W. Dutton 11	E. M. Reid 27
J. C. Macdougall (skip)	R. A. Lawson (skip)
J. Park	S. Hammond
E. Whern	A. W. Dewhurst
F. B. Walker 15	R. Simmons 21
G. L. Campbell (skip)	O. Crewe-Read (skip)
G. Dunlop	W. A. Ogden
B. Hunting	V. Grundy
A. W. Starling 9	D. MacGregor 13
G. Ross Young (skip)	D. M. Graham (skip)
A. G. Mossop	H. B. Stewart
E. Payne	C. W. Marshall
H. Browett	W. J. Vine
23	21
L. Evans (skip)	C. M. Bain (skip)
R. Hudson	F. L. Marshall
J. Scotson	J. Dain
W. J. Grey	J. A. Smallbones
26	21
A. D. Bell (skip)	W. N. C. Allen (skip)
J. J. Sheridan	E. C. Emmett
J. Valentine	W. J. Gande
J. B. Grant	J. M. C. Galletly
17	13
A. Gray (skip)	J. C. Thomson (skip)
F. Large	D. Mennie
F. A. Simpson	J. Frost
A. Samson	Dr. J. W. Rees
12	26

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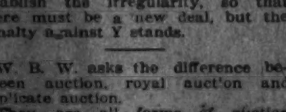
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